



*PETER, his Peoples Glory did pursue,
Their Fame-Immortal was his only View.*



*PETER, his Peoples Glory did pursue,
Their Fame-Immortal was his only View.*

THE
Northern WORTHIES:

OR, THE
LIVES

OF
PETER the GREAT,
Father of his Country, and
Emperor of all RUSSIA.

AND OF
His Illustrious Consort
CATHERINE,
The late CZARINA.

Translated from the *French* Originals, just
published at the *Hague* and *Paris*,
By Monsieur FONTENELLE.

L O N D O N :

Printed for E. MORY, at the Crown in Stationers-
Hall-Court, near Ludgate-Street; & J. STONE, near
Bedford-Court: And Sold by J. BROTHERTON,
over-against the Exchange; T. WORRALL,
over-against St. Dunstan's-Church; J. PENN,
in Westminster-Hall; and W. PARKER, in
Pall-Mall. 1728. Price 2 s. 6 d.

THE
NEW YORK

LIVE

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

CATHERINE

The New York

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK





T O
John Price Esq;

*Fellow of the Royal-
 Society.*

S I R,



As the *French Academy*
 have been not a little
 proud of Enrolling the
 CZAR as one of their *Members*;
 I hope you will vouchsafe his
 Immortal Memory the Honour

A 2 * of

of receiving him as an *Architect*: and the rather, since *Monsieur FONTENELLE* assures us, that he was endowed with the *Master-Stroke* of that *Science*, in being a fine *Draught's-Man*; and to pursue the Allegory, an eminent Poet of our own Nation*, has judiciously remarked, that,

No *Structure* rais'd upon
the *Noblest Plan*,

Yields half the Credit,
as to *Build a Man*.

I shall wave all farther
Encomiums, either of this Illu-
strious EMPEROR, or his Royal
CON-

* Major Pack.

CONSORT, and refer you to the following short *Memoirs*; which, for my own private Amusement, I compiled from their respective Originals. And if, now they are made publick, any of my Countreymen shall find in them either the *Utile* or the *Dulci*, all my Views are fully answered.

I can plead no other Motive for this Address, than *the real Friendship I bear you*, and hope, in return, you will oblige me with the *Roman Acknowledgment of favouring me with Your Esteem.*

Valentine's Day,

1728.

VALE.



PREFACE.

THE Life and Conduct both of the late CZAR, and CZARINA, have rendered them Examples highly worthy the Imitation of all Princes, who regard the true Welfare of their Subjects,

WHAT a noble Instance did he give of making a Peace, between Sweden and Muscovy. A Peace, which put an End to a most cruel and bloody War of many Years Duration, and which had reduced

duced the Northern Countries, particularly Sweden, to a most deplorable State.

HOW glorious to this Prince was the Solemn Treaty he concluded, as well as the manner of making it! He would not allow of any Mediators, but gave Himself the Law to his Enemy; reserved to himself, and united to his own Dominions most of the Provinces he had conquered; and reduced the Crown of Sweden to so low an Ebb, that She is now looked upon as one of the least considerable Potentates of the North: and the Muscovites duly considering the many Advantages their Immortal Prince had gained for them, not only at the Expence of his Tranquillity, but even the Hazard of his Life, most humbly, and unanimously, intreated Him to accept the just Titles of his Merit, viz. PETER the Great, FATHER of
his

(viii)

his Country, and EMPEROR of all
RUSSIA.

*THE Young Emperor, PETER
the II^d, having already given a
Specimen of his Grandfather's Re-
solution in degrading that insol-
ent Prime-Minister Menzikoff, by
sending him to shoot for his Liv-
ing in Siberia : It is hoped, he
will farther add to the Lustre of
the Russian Empire, and prove the
worthy Heir of such an Illustrious
Predecessor.*



ME

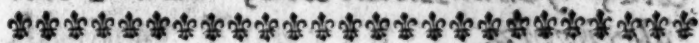


MEMOIRS

O F

PETER I.

Emperor of Russia.



INTRODUCTION.



T may not be improper
to acquaint the *English*
Reader, for the better
Understanding of the fol-
lowing MEMOIRS, That the CZARS,
and their *Children*, have had a
B Custom,

Custom, time Immemorial, to form their *Surnames* from their Father's *Christian Names*, by adding the Monosyllable *Wiz* thereto; which, in the *Russian Language*, signifies *Illustrious*. And no Person whatever dared presume to make use of that Appellation, unless they were of Noble Extraction, or had a peculiar Permission for so doing from the CZAR. The Name of his Father was *Alexis*, (i. e. *Alexander*) from whence the *Surnames* of his four Sons, viz. *Alexis*, *Theodore*, *John* and *Peter*, were, *Alexis Alexiowiz*, *Theodore Alexiowiz*, *John Alexiowiz*, and *Peter Alexiowiz*.

THE late CZARINA was called *Catherine Petrovna*, from the CZAR'S Name being *Peter*. And all his Children's *Surnames* that were Sons, would have been *Petroviz*, and those of his Daughters *Petrovna*.

IN

IN like Manner, as is customary in all Nations, the *Common* People ape the *Quality*, and have also their Distinction, by annexing the Word *Sin*, (instead of *Wiz*) which signifies *Son*. For Instance, if any Person whose Name was *Thomas*, had three Sons, suppose *Jeffery*, *James* and *Jack*, they would be called *Jeffery Thomasin*, *James Thomasin*, and *Jack Thomasin*.

WE shall now present the Publick with the Life of the late Emperor of *Russia*, as it is most elaborately, tho' succinctly, delineated by the celebrated Pen of *Monsieur FONTENELLE*, in his ELOGIUM made for that PRINCE*; a Manner of Writing, in which he is allowed to be as inimitable, as the Persons generally are, whom he thus thinks fit to immortalize.

B 2

E L O.

* To the *Publick Assembly* of the *Academy of Sciences*, November the 14th, 1725.

ELOGIUM, &c.

AS it is without Example, that the Academy ever made the *Elogium* of a Sovereign, but to do this, if I may be allowed to say it, of one of its Members, I am to acquaint you, that we look upon the late CZAR but as an Academician, tho' he was a King and Emperor of Academicks; He has established Arts and Sciences, in the vast Extent of his Dominions; and when we regard him as a Warriour, and a Conqueror, it will be only as the Art of War was by him made known to his Subjects.

Muscovy or *Russia*, remained till his Time so grossly ignorant, that it was almost equal to the Infancy of Nations. A certain Vivacity, Genius and Penetration might be discovered in the *Muscovites*, but all Industry was discouraged; the
Pea-

Peasants were born Slaves, and oppressed by the cruel Tyranny of their Lords, they almost totally neglected their Lands, contenting themselves with so small a Crop as did but just sustain Nature, so abject were they, that by them it was thought dangerous to enrich themselves. Even their Lords feared to appear Oppulent, and Arts, which are generally the Production of Riches and mild Government, were not known to them. The Military Science being as unhappily neglected as their Agriculture; the *Muscovites* extended not their Dominion, except on the North and East Sides, where they found a People more barbarous than themselves, but made no Effort on the West or South, where are the *Suedes*, the *Poles*, and the *Turk*. The Policy of the CZARS had been to distance the Nobility and Gentry from the Use of War, so that in Time they looked on their un-

worthy Sloth as an honourable Exemption; and if any did serve, their Birth, instead of Experience, made them Commanders. They had taken into their Troops several *German* Officers, the greatest Part of whom were Common Soldiers in their own Country, and Officers only because they were in *Muscovy*, knowing no better their own Trade. The *Russian* Armies, raised by Force, were composed of the vile Populace, ill disciplined, and as ill commanded, they durst not make head against a warlike Enemy; and of Necessity, some very singularly happy Circumstance must happen to give the Victory into their Hands, which to them was indifferent. The principal Force of the Empire consisted in the *Strelitz*, Militia, much like the Janisaries of the *Turks*, as formidable as them to their Masters. A Commerce small and declining, was entirely in the Hands of Merchants who were Strangers, which the Ignorance

norance and Idleness of the Natives, invited but too much to deceive them. The Sea had never beheld a *Muscovite* Vessel, whether of War or Merchandize, and all the Use of the Port of *Archangel* was for Foreign Nations.

CHRISTIANITY it self, which requires some Degree of Knowledge, at least among the Clergy, even left them in as great Obscurity as the People themselves; all they knew, was, that they were of the *Greek* Religion, and that they were obliged to hate the *Latins*; No Ecclesiastick had Address enough to preach before such Auditors; there was hardly any Books in the most antient and richest Monasteries, even upon Condition of not being read; there reigned throughout an extream Depravation of Manners and Opinions, which was not, as in other Places, hid under any light Covering of Complaisance,
or

or cloathed with any Appearances of Wit, or agreeable out-side. Nevertheless this very People was exceeding haughty, full of Disdain, despising Learning, and were by their Pride arrived at the very Summit of Ignorance; the CZARS having contributed to it, by not permitting their Subjects to travel, perhaps fearing that their Eyes might be opened on their own unhappy Estate.

THE *Muscovite* Nation, very little known but to their nearest Neighbours, made almost a separate People, that entred not into the System of *Europe*, and had very little Affinity with the other Powers, and of small Consideration with them, insomuch that they were hardly curious enough to learn from Time to Time their most important Revolutions.

SUCH was the State of *Muscovy* when Prince PETER was born
the

the 11th of June 1672, of *Natalia Carilouna Nariskin*, second Wife to the CZAR ALEXIS MICHAELOWIZ.

THE CZAR dying in 1676. *Fedor*, or *Theodore*, his eldest Son succeeded him, and he died in 1682, after he had reigned Six Years: Prince PETER, aged only Ten Years, was proclaimed CZAR in his Stead, in Prejudice of his elder Brother *John*, whose Mind was thought to be weak, as well as his Body too infirm; the *Sirelitz*, excited by the Princess *Sophia*, who hoped to have more Authority under *John* her Brother, by Father and Mother, and incapable of every Thing, she Revolted in Favour of *John*; and to extinguish Civil War, it was agreed that the Two Brothers should reign together.

PETER, already CZAR, at an Age so tender, was very ill Educated, not

not only by the depraved manner of the *Muscovites*, but by that which is common to Princes, wherein Flattery hastens to corrupt them at a Time designed to instil good Precepts and Truth; and to heighten all this, the Care of the ambitious *Sophia* was not wanting; she already knew enough to fear that he would one Day be too great a Prince for her to govern, she surrounded him with all that was capable to stifle his natural Brightness, to spoil his Mind, and to soften him by Pleasures; but it is not always good Education that makes the greatest Characters, nor a bad one that destroys them. Heroes in all Ages came out formed by Nature with unsurmountable Perfections. The Inclinations of the *CZAR Peter* to Military Exercises, declared it self from his Infancy: He was pleased with beating the Drum, and what was much observed, he would not amuse himself, as a Child, by a vain Noise,
but

but to learn one of the Functions of a Soldier; it was that which he endeavoured to render familiar to him, which he did effectually, insomuch as sometimes to give them Lessons, in which they had not succeeded so well as himself.

THE CZAR *Fedor* had loved Magnificence in Habits and Equipages; but PETER, tho' he had a Dislike to such Pleasures which he judged to be useless and burthenfome; he saw nevertheless with Joy, that the People, who had till then been Strangers to all Sorts of Grandeur, by little and little came into a Taste of it.

HE imagined that he could employ to a more noble Use the Force of his own Example, he formed a Company of Fifty Men, commanded by Foreign Officers, who were well disciplined, and performed their Exercises after the *German* Manner: He took the meanest

meanest Post in this Troop, that of a Drummer; it was not a frivolous Appearance which he made, only to furnish himself and his Court with matter of Diversion; he had strictly forbid his Captain to remember that he was CZAR; he served with all the Exactness and Submission that his Employment required; he lived upon his Pay, and would lie in a Drummer's Tent, according to the Usage of the Company; he became a Serjeant after he had merited it in the Judgment of the Officers, whom he would punish if they judged of him too favourably; and he would never be advanced but as a Soldier of Fortune, and as his Camerades themselves thought he deserved; by these Means he taught the Nobility, that Birth alone was not sufficient to entitle them to Military Dignities, and his Subjects in general, that Merit was only to be in that manner distinguished.

The

The low Employments thro' which he passed, and the Hardships he endured, gave him a Right to demand from his Subjects what he might have exacted by his despotic Power.

To this Company of Fifty Men, he made a Reinforcement, always chusing to have them commanded by Foreigners, and disciplined the *German* Way, till at length he formed a considerable Body; and as he was always in Peace, he made them engage in Parties against each other; wherein, by the Representation of Mock-Battles and Sieges, he gave his Soldiers Experience without Bloodshed; by these Experiments trying their Valour, and from hence presaging his future Victories.

THE *Strelitz* regarding all this as the Amusements of a young Prince, and diverted with the Novelty of the Performance, did not
C suspect

suspect that their Interest was so much concerned; for the C Z A R seeing them too powerful, and entirely attached to the Princess *Sophia*, formed a Secret Design to abate their Strength, resolving to furnish himself with Troops better disciplined, and more faithful.

At the same Time, his aspiring Genius had in View an Affair, great in its Consequence, and of as much Importance, but more difficult: He had found on a Canal, belonging to one of his Houses of Pleasure, a *Dutch* Yatch, where it had remained abandoned and disused; this Incident struck so much on his Mind, that it raised his Thoughts to a Marine Project, however difficult it might appear to others, nay even to himself.

He gave Orders to some *Hollanders* at *Moscow*, to build him several small Vessels, and afterwards four Frigates of four Guns each,

each, upon the Lake *Pereflave*; he had already taught them to encounter each other, and two Campaigns following he embarked at *Archangel* on board some *Dutch* or *English* Shipping, on Purpose to be instructed himself in Maritime Operations.

IN the Beginning of the Year 1696, the CZAR *John* died, and *Peter*, sole Master of the Empire, now saw himself at full Liberty to execute what, with a divided Authority, was not in his Power. The opening of his new Reign was with the Siege of *Asoph* against the *Turks*, which he did not accomplish till the following Year, after he had caused some *Venetians* to build Gallies on the River * *Don*, with which, blocking up the Mouth of the said River, he

C 2

inter-

* *Don*, or the *Tanaïs*, a River of *Scythia*.

intercepted the *Turks* from succouring the Besieged.

HE knew by this Experiment better than before, the great Importance of the Maritime Service; but he found the Inconveniency of having no Vessels but from Strangers, or built by them in his own Dominions; he resolved to free himself from that Uneasiness; and as what he had formed in his own Thoughts was entirely new to his Country, and the Execution of his Designs, trusted to any of his Subjects, would have occasioned Uncertainty, or at least been too long in Performance: He therefore took a Step so surprizing, in which if he had failed of Success, could not have been justified, except by a small Number of those who know rightly how to judge of such Magnanimity, wherever it is by them found.

IN 1698, having not yet reigned alone quite two Years, he sent an Embassy to *Holland*, of which the chief was *Monsieur le Ecrt*, a *Frenchman*, whom he honoured with many Favours; and the Grand Chancellor, Count *Gollowin*, and himself went Incognito in their Train, on Purpose to gain Experience in the Art of Ship-Building.

BEING arrived at *Amsterdam*, the CZAR entered himself in the *Admiralty-Office* as a Carpenter, and was enrolled in their List of Workmen by the Name of *Peter Michaelof*, and not *Michaelowiz*, his Paternal Name; because (as before mentioned) in the *Russian* Language, the Difference of the Termination *Wiz*, distinguishes between the *Common People*, and those of *Noble Extraction*; this he did likewise to avoid the least Discovery of being found out who he was, he had entirely forgot,

or rather, he never so well remembered whether his Dignity consisted more in Functions useful to his People, or in the Pomp and Splendour which accompany the Prince; he was observed to work among the Carpenters with more Assiduity and Industry than his Companions, who had not indeed any Motives to induce them comparable to his. But, at length, the World knew the CZAR, and each Nation shewed him the Respect due to his great Character, and regarded him much less for his Birth and Empire, than for his prodigious Undertakings. WILLIAM the Third, King of *England*, who was in *Holland* at the same Time, soon became acquainted with his personal Merit, and paid him those Regards which were truly due to so great a Genius; his being Incognito only retrenched the outward Appearance, or Ceremonial Part of his Grandeur.

BEFORE he left his own Dominions, he sent the Prime among his Nobility to travel in different Parts of *Europe*, to whom he gave a peculiar Charge, as knowing their several Dispositions, what they ought particularly to study; he had a Thought also by dispersing them, he should prevent the Dangers of his Absence, some obeying with a very ill Will, and there was one who lived four Years at *Venice*, locked up in his House, purely that he might have the Satisfaction upon his Return, of not having seen or learnt any Thing; but in general, this Expedient of the C Z A R succeeded, the Lords were instructed in the Foreign Countries, and *Europe* was a Sight entirely new to them, and by which they were much improved.

THE C Z A R perceiving in *Holland* that the building of Ships depended

pended only on Practice, according to the Tradition of old Workmen; and having been informed that in *England* they worked by Plans, or Rules, whereby all the Proportions were exactly laid down, he judged that manner preferable, and therefore went over into *England*. King WILLIAM received him in the manner he came, and to oblige him by a Present, according to his Taste, and which was a Model of the Art he came to study, he gave him a magnificent Yatch.

FROM *England* the CZAR went back to *Holland*, to return to *Muscovy* by Way of *Germany*, carrying with him the Art of Ship-Building, acquired in less than two Years, because done by himself, and courageously bought by a Sort of Abdication from the Royal Dignity; a Price that would have been thought exorbitant by all other Princes.

AT *Vienna* he received News of the Revolt of forty Thousand *Sirelitz*, which occasioned his sudden Departure from thence: He arrived at *Moscow* at the latter End of the Year 1699, and immediately suppressed them; more in Respect of his great Courage, than as a Duty they paid to his Orders. In the Year 1700, he had on Foot thirty Thousand regular Infantry, which made Part of the Troops that he had already designed to form, and to attach to himself particularly.

• THEN he declared throughout his Dominions the vast Schemes he had laid; every Thing was to be done in *Moscow*, and nothing to perfect it with, he laboured to create a new Nation; and whatever was to be done therein, it was he alone must form it, without Help, and without Instruments. The blind Polity of his
his

his Predecessors had almost entirely separated *Muscovy* from the rest of the World. Trade they knew little of, or almost totally neglected it, although all Riches, even those of the Mind, have a Dependance upon Commerce. The Czar opened his grand Dominions, which till that Time had been shut up, after he had sent the Chief of his Subjects to acquire Knowledge and Politeness in Foreign Nations; he invited by his Generosity Strangers of all Kinds that could be any Way capable to serve his Subjects, Land and Sea Officers, Sailors, Engineers, Mathematicians, Architects, People skilled in Discovery of Mines, and the Working of Metals, Physicians, Chirurgeons, and Artisans of all Sorts.

ALL these Novelties, notwithstanding easily cried down as such, making Abundance of Malecontents, that his absolute Power, tho

tho' at that Time so laudably employed, was hardly sufficient: The CZAR had to do with a People stubborn and untractable, and become idle by the small Fruits of their Labours; accustomed to cruel Chastisements, and very often unjustly; grown out of Love with Life, by a dreadful Misery; persuaded by a long Experience that their Labour would not increase their Happiness; insensible of the Good he intended them. Any Alterations among them, though ever so trivial, such as only respected their antient Habits, or the retrenching their long Beards, met with a stiff Opposition, and sometimes almost caused a Sedition. Thus to bend the Nation to new and useful Customs, he was obliged to exert a Vigour above what would have sufficed for a People easy and tractable; and the CZAR was forced to take such Methods, because the *Muscovites* knowing no

Gran-

Grandeur, or Superiority, but in the Power of doing ill, they looked upon a kind indulgent Prince to be scarcely their Master.

IN the Year 1700, the Czar, supported by an Alliance with *Augustus* King of *Poland*, engaged in a War with *Charles* the XIIth King of *Sweden*; the most formidable Rival in Glory that Fame could have raised him. *Charles* was a young Prince, not only an Enemy to Softness and Effeminacy, but a Lover of Fatigues, and intrepid in the most extreme Dangers, to which his great Courage often carried him. In a Word, he was an *Alexander* had he been possessed of his Vices and more Fortune. It was said that both the Czar and this Prince were fortified with that speculative Error of Absolute Predestination.

THERE was much wanting in the Equality of the two Nations, though

though not in their Sovereigns ; the *Muscovites*, who had but just receiv'd some slight Rudiments of War, had no ancient Habitude of Valour, nor Reputation that they feared to lose ; what might enflame their Courage, was to encounter an Enemy well disciplin'd, through a long Succession of warlike Monarchs. Their Generals were accustom'd to win Victories, and were animated by the alone Remembrance of their own Histories : Which the CZAR well knowing, said thus at the opening of that War ; " I foresee that my Armies
 " will often lose the Day, but
 " even that will teach them in
 " Time to conquer." He arm'd himself with a Patience more heroic than Courage it self, and sacrificed his particular Interest in Glory, to the rendering his Subjects warlike and brave.

NEVERTHELESS after the ill Success he experienced in the Beginning
 D

ning of this War, Fortune varied, and began so to favour his Arms, as gave him Hopes he might soon meet the *Swedes* without Inequality, the *Muscovites* forming themselves with great Rapidity. At the End of four Years, the CZAR had made such Progress in *Livonia* and *Ingria*, Provinces dependant on the *Swedes*, as put him in a Capacity of building a Fort, situate on the *Baltick* Sea, of which the Port was sufficient to secure a Fleet; and accordingly in 1704 began to build the famous City of *Petersburg*; and all the Efforts the *Swedes* could make were not sufficient to drive him from thence; but he rendered it one of the best Fortresses in *Europe*.

PURSUANT to the Law which he had prescrib'd to himself, never to advance in military Dignities beyond what his Merits might claim; being at *Grodno*, in *Lituania*, where he found the
King

King of *Poland*, and the principal Lords of his Kingdom; he requested that Prince to take upon him the Command of his Army, and some Days after he caused to be proposed in publick by the *Muscovite* General *Ogiloi*, to fill up the Places of two Colonels that were vacant, King *Augustus* answer'd that he was not well enough acquainted with the *Muscovite* Officers, but desired him to name some that were worthy of that Employ, *Ogiloi* named Prince *Alexander Menzikoff*, [or *Menzicou*] and the Lieutenant-Colonel *Peter Alexiowitz*, that is to say, the *CZAR*; the King said he knew the Merits of *Menzikoff*, and would forthwith dispatch his Commission; but for the other, he was not inform'd of his Services; but being sollicit'd about five or six Days for *Peter Alexiowitz*, the King at last made him Colonel: If this was a Comedy,

D 2

it

it was at least instructive, and not unfit to be acted before Kings.

AFTER many Disadvantages which he had in his long War with the *Swedes*, from 1704 to the Year 1709, he then before *Pultowa* obtained a compleat Victory, and he shewed himself a great Captain, and a brave Soldier; making his Enemies feel how much his Troops had been instructed by them; a great Part of the *Swedish* Army were Prisoners of War, and they saw an Hero, such as the King of *Sweden*, a Fugitive in the *Turkish* Land, and at last almost a Captive at *Bender*. The *CZAR* then thought himself worthy of the Post of Lieutenant-General.

HE made the *Swedish* Generals (that were Prisoners) dine at his Table; and one Day when he drank a Health to his Masters in the Art of War, the Count *de Rhin-*

Rhinsebild, one of the most illustrious among the Prisoners, asked him to whom he gave so fine a Title; your selves, says he, Messieurs the Generals: Your Majesty then is very ungrateful, replied the Count, to treat these Masters so Ill. The CZAR, to repair in some manner this glorious Ingratitude, immediately return'd to each of them a Sword, and treated them always as if he had been their King whom they had made victorious.

THE CZAR would not lose so fair an Opportunity as the Unhappiness and Distance of the King of *Sweden* was to him, he therefore finish'd the Conquest of *Livonia* and *Ingria*, and added likewise *Finland*, and part of *Swedish Pomerania*; he was now in a better State than ever to pursue his Intention of finishing the City of *Petersburg*, commanding his Nobility to come and build there,

and to people the Place as well with the antient Artizans of *Muscovy*, as with those which he had collected from foreign Nations; he gave Orders for the building several Gallies, till that Time unknown in those Seas, that he might cruize upon the Coasts of *Sweden* and *Finland*, which being full of Rocks, were not navigable to deeper Vessels; he bought Ships of the *English*, and caused his People to work incessantly in building others; he succeeded so well as to build a Ship carrying Ninety Guns, wherein he had the sensible Pleasure to have no other Workmen than those of the *Muscovite* Nation; this great Ship was launch'd in the Year 1718, with the Acclamations of all his People, and performed with a Pomp worthy of the principal Carpenter.

THE Defeat of the *Swedes* at *Pultowa*, produced such an Advantage

vantage to him in the Establishment of Arts that himself could never have expected; for almost 3000 *Swedish* Officers were dispersed all over his Country, but chiefly in *Siberia*, a vast Tract of Land, extending to the Confines of *China*, and where the *Muscovite* Exiles are sent by Way of Punishment; these Prisoners wanting Subsistence, and seeing their Return might be at a Distance, or uncertain, they put themselves upon the Exercise of such Trades as they were best acquainted with, in which Necessity soon made them skilful; they had among them even Masters of Languages and Mathematicians; they became a kind of Colony, who civilized the ancient Inhabitants; and such Arts, which although established at *Moscow*, or *Petersburg*, would have been long e'er they had reached *Siberia*, he now found at once conveyed thither.

WE ought to own the Faults
 of great Men as Histories them-
 selves have given us Examples:
 The *Turks* having broke the
 Truce which they had made with
 the *CZAR*, in the Year 1712, he
 suffered himself to be shut up
 by their Army on the Side of
 the River *Pruth*, in a Post so
 disadvantageous, that he must
 have been inevitably lost; but in
 the midst of the general Con-
 sternation of his Army, the
CZARINA Catherine, who chose to
 follow him, she alone durst ima-
 gine an Expedient; she sent to
 treat with the Prime Visier, and
 letting him see a large Quantity
 of Money, he yielded to the
 Temptation, and the Prudence of
 the *CZAR* finished the rest. In
 Memory of this Event, he caused
 the *CZARINA* to institute the Or-
 der of *St. Catherine*, of which
 her self was Chief, and only
 Women were admitted; he not
 only

only tasted all the Sweetness of owing much to Her he loved, but also in making a publick Acknowledgment of what had made him Glorious.

THE King of *Sweden* being come out of the *Turks* Dominions in 1713, after his Exploits at *Bender*, more than *Roman* ever durst feign to do, the CZAR found this formidable Enemy again at the Head of his Army; but being then strengthened by an Alliance with the King of *Denmark*, he carried the War into the Dutchy of *Holstein*, an Ally of the *Swede*: Improving his Political Studies in continual Observations, he caused a Plan of each City to be taken by his Engineers, and the Designs of different Mills and Machines, which he had not the Use of before: He informed himself of the Particulars of most Works and Trades, and by all means engaged the most skilful Ar-

Artificers, whom he sent into his own Country. At *Gottorp*, of which the King of *Denmark* was then Master, he saw a large Globe, celestial within and terrestrial without, made after a Design of *Tycho Brabe*, twelve Persons might sit round a Table within side of it, and make celestial Observations in the turning of that enormous Globe; the Curiosity of the *CZAR* was so struck with it, that he desired it of the King of *Denmark*, and had a Vessel came on Purpose from *Petersburg* to carry it thither, where it was placed by the Astronomers in a large House built for that Intent.

IN 1714, *Muscovy* was entertained with a Representation entirely new to it, at which the *CZAR* himself was surprized to give them so soon, a Triumph for a Naval Victory gained over the *Swedes* at *Gango* on the Coast of *Finland*. The *Muscovite* Fleet entered

entered the Port of *Petersburg*, with the Ships of the Enemy whom they brought in with them, and the *Swedish* Rear Admiral *Ockrenskiold* Prisoner, who had received seven Wounds. The Troops disembarked, and passed with Pomp under a Triumphal Arch, which was erected for that Purpose ; and the CZAR, who had fought in Person, and was the real Conqueror, less for his Quality as Sovereign, than for that of being first Institutor of their Marine Power, appeared in the March but in the Rank of Rear Admiral, of which he then had the Title. He went to the Citadel, where the Vice - CZAR *Romanodofski*, sat upon a Throne in the midst of a great Number of Senators, who caused him to be called, and received at his Hand a Relation of the Engagement ; and after he had been long interrogated, he was raised by the Advice of the Council to
the

the Dignity of Vice-Admiral. This Prince needed not the Slaves in a *Roman* Triumph, he knew well how to prescribe the Modesty of his own: He joyned much Sweetness and Generosity in the Treatment of the *Swedish* Rear Admiral *Ockrenskiold*, as he had done before to General *Rhin-schild*; as the truly valiant loves and respects Courage and Bravery even in an Enemy.

WE shall now wave for the Time to come almost whatever relates to this War, all Obstacles being surmounted, and a happy Establishment begun.

IN 1716, the CZAR and CZARINA paid a Visit to the King of *Denmark* at *Copenhagen*, and staid three Months: There he saw the Colleges, and the Academies, and conversed with the Learned. He went every Day in a Boat coasting the two Kingdoms of *Denmark* and
Sweden,

Sweden, measuring the Bays, and sounding the Depths, and laid down the whole on Charts so exact, that the least Bank of Sand did not escape him: It is evident, he was well respected by his Allies, that he was not obstructed by them in the great Care he took so particularly to inform himself.

THEY gave him still a greater and more conspicuous Mark of Honour, *England* was his Ally as well as *Denmark*, and those two Powers having joyned their Fleets to his, deferred the Command in Chief to him; the most experienced Nations in Maritime Affairs willingly obeyed him, who was the First of all the *Russians* that had any Knowledge of the Sea.

FROM *Denmark* he went to *Hambourg*, from *Hambourg* to *Hanover* and *Wolfembüttel*, always

observing, and from thence into *Holland*, where he left the *Czar* *FINA*, and came into *France* in 1717. He had nothing more essential to learn, nor to transport to his Country, but it still remained for him to see *France*, a Country where Learning has flourished, and where the Agreement of Society has been carried to a greater Height than in any other Part of the World; and it is only to be feared they should disrelish a Good, by becoming so familiar to it.

THE *CZAR* was greatly pleased with the Person of our King, who was yet an Infant; he was seen walking in the Apartments of the *Louvre*, leading him by the Hand, and taking him almost into his Arms, to defend him from the admiring Crowd, he thus employed his Care in a manner as tender, as if he had been his proper Governour.

THE

THE 19th of June, 1717. he did the Academy of Sciences the Honour to visit them; they entertained him with all they had that was new or curious in Experiments and Machines. As soon as he returned Home, he caused Mr. *Areskin*, a *Scottish* Gentleman, and his first Physician, to write a Letter to M. the Abbot *Bignon*, importing his Desire to be a Member of this Society; and when they had returned him Thanks, with all the Respect and Acknowledgment due to him, he wrote them a Letter with his own Hand, which we dare not call a Letter of Thanks, because it came from a Sovereign, who had accustomed himself long since to be a Man: All which is printed in our History of 1720; yet how glorious soever it may be to the Academy, we shall not repeat it at this Time. They were very punctual to send to him every Year the

Volume due to him as an Academician, which he received with much Pleasure, from the Hands of his Brethren; the Sciences in Favour of him, humbling himself so low as to become a private Member, ought to raise him in Return to the Rank of *Augustus* and *Charlemaign*, who had also honoured them with the same Familiarity.

To carry the Power of a State so far as it will admit of, it is necessary for the Master to study his Country both as a Geographer and Physician, that he may know perfectly all the natural Advantages, and also the Art to make them valuable: The CZAR was continually employed in acquiring this Knowledge, and in the Practice of this Art: He trusted not to Ministers little accustomed to a careful Study of the Publick Good, but saw with his Town Eyes, and his Voyages of three
or

or four hundred Leagues, he accounted as nothing in Regard he instructed himself; he was only attended by three or four Persons, and with that Intrepidity, which alone sufficed to distance all Danger. Thus the C Z A R possessed himself so exactly with the Chart of his vast Empire, that he designed, without Fear of being deceived, the great Schemes that he might lay, as well with Respect to the Situation in general, as to any particular Part of his Country.

As all Meridians meet under the Pole in one Point, so the *French* and *Chinese*, by Example, would find themselves Neighbours on the North Side, if their Kingdoms extended much farther that Way. Thus the Situation of the *Muscovite* Empire being so Northerly, joyned to its great Extent, makes that by its Meridians, it touches the North Parts of many

great Kingdoms, very distant from each other towards the South : It is Neighbour to a great Part of *Europe*, and to all *Asia*. There is besides other great Rivers which fall into different Seas ; the *Du-vine*, which empties it self into the *White Sea*, a Part of the Ocean ; the *Don* into the *Black Sea*, a Part of the *Mediterranean* ; and the *Volga* into the *Caspian Sea*. The CZAR imagining these Rivers hitherto useless, would unite them so as to bring the most distant to him if he could make them communicate with each other, as well by the lesser Rivers branching from them, as by Canals that he intended to cut : He undertook this great Work, and caused the necessary Implements to be made for that Purpose ; and himself chose the Way where the Canals should pass, and regulated the Number of the Sluices.

THE joyning of the River *Volkowa* [which comes to *Petersburg*] with the *Volga*, is now finished; and they can cross the whole Country of *Russia* by Water, a Tract of 800 Leagues in length, from *Petersburg* to the *Caspian Sea*, or to *Persia*. The Czar sent to this Academy a Plan of that great Communication, wherein he had so much Share of the Engineer, it seemed as if he would prove himself an Academician.

THERE is also another Canal finished, which joyns the *Don* with the *Volga*, but the *Turks* having re-taken the City of *Asoph*, situate at the Mouth of the River *Don*, the great Use of that Canal waits another Conquest.

TOWARDS the East, the Czar's Dominions extend the Space of 1500 Leagues, even to the Frontiers

tiers of *China* to the Neighbourhood of the *Japan* Seas; and the *Muscovite* Caravans that traffick to *China*, were an entire Year in performing their Journey; herein there was ample Matter to exercise a Genius such as his, because that long Road might be shorten'd and made more easie, as well by the Communication of Rivers and other Works, as by Treaties with the *Tartarian* Princes, who might give them Permission to pass thro' their Countries, by which the Journey might be but four Months.

ACCORDING to his Design, all was to terminate at *Petersburg*; which by its Situation was to be the Resort of the World: That City to which he gave Birth, and his Name was to him as *Alexandria* was to *Alexander* its Founder; and as *Alexandria* was so happily situated, that she changed the Face of Commerce then, and became the Capital, in Place of *Tyre*;

Tyre ; so likewise *Petersburg* has done, and is become the Center of Trade, one of the greatest in the Universe.

THE C Z A R still carried his Views farther, he would know what was his Situation with Respect to *America*, if it was continued from *Tartary* ; or if the North Sea gave Passage through the vast Continent, which again had opened to him a new World ; but of two Ships that went from *Archangel* upon that Discovery, one was stopped by the Ice, and not having heard any thing of the other, it is supposed to be lost : The Beginning of that Year, he again gave Orders to an experienced Sea-Officer to build two other Vessels for the same Design. It was necessary that in Enterprises of this kind, he should communicate the Stedfastness of his Courage to those he employed.

THE

The Revolution that happened in *Perſia*, by the Revolt of *Mahmoud*, drew to that Side the Arms of the Czar and of the *Grand Seignior*. The Czar ſeized the City of *Dorben*, on the Weſt Side of the *Caspian Sea*, and of all that was neceſſary to carry on his Deſign, to extend the Com-
 mence of *Muſcovy* in thoſe Parts: He cauſed a Plan, or Chart, of that Sea to be made; and Thanks to the Academical Conqueror, we now know the true Figure thereof, very different from thoſe that are commonly given by The Academy alſo received from the Czar a Chart of his new *Caspian Sea*.

Muſcovy had in ſeveral many Mines, but they were either diſcovered or neglected, through the ancient Sloth, and general Diſcouragement of the Nation; but it was not poſſible they ſhould eſcape the quick Penetration of

ERT

this

this Sovereign; he sent into Germany for People skilled in Metals, and put into Value those hidden Treasures; there came to him Gold-Dust from the Coast of the Caspian Sea, and also from Siberia; it is said that one Pound of this last Dust would yield fourteen Ounces of fine Gold. At least Iron more necessary than Gold became common in Muscovy, and with it the Arts of preparing it, and in which it is employed.

We can only run over the different Establishments that Muscovy owes to him; and of those only the Principal.

An Infantry of One hundred Thousand Foot, as fine and as warlike Men as any in Europe, of which a great Part of the Officers are already Muscovite; we cannot say so much for their Cavalry, they wanting good Horses.

A Navy of 40 Ships of the Line, and 200 Gallies. Fortifications according to the modern Rules at all Places where needful.

An excellent Government in the great Cities; which heretofore were as dangerous in the Night-time, as a Wood frequented by wild Beasts.

A Marine Academy for Navigation, to which all the Families of the *Muscovite* Nobility are obliged to send one of their Sons.

COLLEGES at *Moscow*, *Petersburg*, and *Kiof*, for Languages, polite Literature, and Mathematicks.

LITTLE Schools in the Villages, where the Children of the Peasants are taught to read and write.

A College of Physicians, and a fine publick Dispensary at *Moscow*; which

which furnishes the great Cities and the Army with Medicines : Till that Time they had not in all the Empire any Physician but for the C Z A R himself, nor any Apothecary at all.

PUBLICK Lectures of Anatomy, of which so much as the Name was not known; an excellent Lesson always subsisting, the Closet of the famous M. *Ruisch*, bought by the C Z A R, where is collected many fine Dissections, very rare and instructive.

A N Observatory where Astronomers not only study the Heavens, but where they keep all the Curiosities of Natural History, and which in all Appearance has given Birth to a long and ingenious Study of Physick.

A Garden of Plants, where the Botanists, he has invited, have collected, as well what is known to

F

us,

us, as in the unknown North of *Europe, Asia, Persia, and China.*

PRINTING-HOUSES; wherein he has altered the ancient Characters, too barbarous and almost unintelligible, because of the frequent Abbreviations; besides those Books so difficult to read, were more scarce than any Foreign Merchandise.

INTERPRETERS for all the *European* Languages; and also for *Latin, Greek, Turkish, Calmuk, Mogul* and *Chinese*, a Mark of the great Extent of this Empire, and perhaps the Prefage of a greater.

A Royal Library form'd of three great Libraries, which he bought in *England, Holstein, and Germany.*

AFTER he had given necessary and solid Foundations to his Works, he furnished them with what was useful and ornamental: He changed

ged the ancient Architecture, so grossly deformed; or rather, he brought Architecture to light among them: we now see great Numbers of regular and commodious Houses, some Palaces and publick Buildings; and above all an Admiralty, which he did not make so grand and magnificent, but because it was not an Edifice raised only for superfluous Grandeur: He sent for a great many Pictures from *Italy* and *France*, which taught his People to understand Painting, which they knew nothing of before, except by some very ill Representations of their Saints. He sent Ships to *Genoa* and *Leghorn*, laden with Merchandize, which brought him back Marble and Statues. Pope *Clement* the Eleventh being pleased with his Taste, presented him with an Antique Statue, which he caused to be brought to *Petersburg* by Land, being unwilling to risque its coming by Sea. He has even

collected a Closet of Medals, a Curiosity not ancient in that Country : He has had the Advantage of gathering from the more knowing and polite Nations, who have spared him the Trouble of the long Progression that they had, so that they will soon see the *Russian* Nation arrived at its Pitch, and so much the more glorious, as she was most distant from it.

THE Views which the CZAR had were so general and universal, that he had Thoughts of sending the young *Muscovite* Ladies to take Journeys to some of the principal Cities of *Germany*, that they might learn a Politeness in Manners, the Want of which had entirely disfigured them : He had seen besides how much Art assisted Nature to make their Persons agreeable, and even what it would do without her ; but the Inconveniencies of such Journeys
being

being laid before him, he did not persist in it, but waited the Return of the Men, who acquiring a Brightness themselves, would be in a Capacity to polish the Women, who in a little Time will surpass their Masters.

THE general Change also comprised Religion, which till then hardly merited the Name of Christian: The *Muscovites* observing several Lents, as the *Greeks* do, and those Fasts, provided they were very rigorously kept, served for the whole of their Religion. The Worship of Saints was degenerated to a shameful Superstition; each had his peculiar in their own Houses for its particular Protection; and would lend their Domestick Saint to a Friend, when they thought it successful. Miracles depending only on the Will and Avarice of the Priests: The Pastors knowing nothing, could teach nothing to their People,

and the Corruption of Manners that maintained it self to a certain Point, spight of Instruction, was infinitely favoured by Ignorance.

THE CZAR dared undertake the Reformation of so much Abuse; his Political Affairs were interested therein; the Fasts, for Example, so frequent and so rigorous, incommoding the Troops too much, often rendering them incapable to march. His Predecessors being drawn under Obedience to the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and were made a Peculiar to him; but he abolished that Dignity: Although much depended on him, and by that Means he found himself the more Master of his Church, in which he made several wise and useful Regulations; and what seldom happens, he lent his Hand to the Execution: They preach at this Time in the *Muscovite* Language in *Petersburg*; this

this new Prodigy may here supply
for the rest.

THE CZAR dared yet more, he
retrenched the Churches, or Mo-
nasteries, that were too rich, and
applied the Excess of their Wealth
to his Use. Herein we can only
commend his Policy, and not his
Zeal for Religion; although Re-
ligion well purified might be con-
soled in that Retrenchment. He
also established a full Liberty of
Conscience in his State, an Article
to which much may be said per-
haps Pro and Con by the Political
and by the Religious.

HE was aged but 53 Years
when he died, the 28th of Ja-
nuary, 1725. of a Retention of
Urine, caused by an Imposthume
in the Neck of the Bladder; he
suffered extream Pain for twelve
Days; during which Time, till
the last three, he was not in Bed.
He quitted Life with all the
Cou-

Courage of a Hero, and all the
Piety of a Christian.

As he had declared by an Edict
three Years before, that he was
Master of the Disposal of his Suc-
cession; he left it to the CZARINA
his Widow, who was acknowl-
edged by all the Orders of the State,
Sovereign Empress of *Russia*. He
has always had a lively Passion
for her, which she, as well de-
served by her extraordinary Merit,
by an Understanding capable to
second all his great Designs, by
an undaunted Courage almost e-
qual to his, by an Inclination to
do good, that she only wanted
to know the unhappy, that she
might comfort them.

THE Dominion of the Empress
Catherine is still better affirmed
by the profound Veneration that
all the Subjects of the CZAR had
for him; they honoured his Death
with unfeigned Tears, all his
Glory

Glory had been of the utmost Service to them. If *Augustus* boasted himself that he had founded *Rome* of Brick, and left it of Marble : It is obvious how much, in this Regard, the *Roman* Emperor is inferior to the *Russian* ; Medals were struck for him, whereon he is called *Peter* the Great ; and without doubt the Name of Great will be confirmed by the Consent of Foreign Nations, necessary to ratify the Titles of Honour given by Subjects to their Masters.

His Character is enough known by what we have already said ; we cannot add more, than some few remarkable Particulars : He judged it as unworthy of him, all the Pomp and high Living, which would only encumber his Person, but he left it to Prince *Menzikoff* to shew, by the Magnificence of the Favourite, the Grandeur of the Master. He discharged himself of all shining Outfides, and reserved

served himself but for laborious Functions: He carried it to that Point, that he went himself to the Fires, which are very frequent in *Muscovy*, and do much Mischief, because the Houses are commonly built of Timber: He created Officers, who were obliged to bring Succour at such Times, and he took one of those Charges upon himself; and to set an Example to the rest, he went to the Tops of the Houses, if the Danger were ever so great, and that which was admired in a Subaltern, was praised by the Emperor himself; and thus the Fires are now much sooner extinguished than formerly.

We ought always to remember, not to make it a Rule to judge of Manners by the Softness of ours, they condemning, too soon, those more strong and vigorous: He was not exempt from a certain Moroseness, natural to his Nation, and to which his absolute

Autho-

Authority was no Remedy : He was cautious against the Excess of Wine, so very common in *Muscovy*, and which might be terrible in him whom they durst not resist. The Czarina knew how to soften his Passions, and to oppose properly the Sallies of his Cholerick Temper ; and he enjoyed that rare Happiness, that the dangerous Power of Love over him (that Power which has dishonoured so many great Persons) was an Instrument to render him more Great. He has published with all the Original Pieces, the unhappy History of the Prince *Alexis* his Son ; the Confidence with which he has made the World judge of his Conduct in that Affair, sufficiently proves that he reproached not himself. The loud Fame of his Clemency with Regard to Persons less dear, and of less Importance to him, shews also, that his Severity to his Son was absolutely necessary : He knew perfectly

fectly: how to value Merit; the sure Way to make it increase in his Empire: He was not satisfied alone in conferring Benefits, and giving Pensions, Favours indispensably and absolutely due according to the Designs he had formed. But by other Ways he gave Marks of Distinction more flattering to their Persons; and sometimes he even shewed it after their Death: He caused a magnificent Funeral to be made for Mr. *Areskin*, his first Physician, and assisted at it himself, carrying a lighted Torch in his Hand: He has done the same Honour to two *English* Gentlemen, the one Rear-Admiral of his Fleet, the other an Interpreter of Languages.

WE have said in 1716, that having consulted in his great Designs the illustrious Monf. *Leibnitz*, he gave him a Title of Honour, and a considerable Pension: He searched in his Councils a know-
ing

ing Stranger, who having the Honour to be consulted might suffice.

THE CZAR has composed several Marine Treatises himself; and we shall augment by his Name the List of Sovereigns that have wrote: He has diverted himself by making some curious turned Works with a Lathe; and he has sent some of them to the Emperor of *China*: He had also the Goodness to give one to *Monf. d'Onzembrai*, which he looked upon as a great Ornament to his Closet. In the Diversions that he took with his Court, such as have been related to us, we may find to be what was anciently used in *Muscovy*, but they served to unbend his Mind: He has not had Time to refine upon Pleasures, that will follow Time enough of it self, after other more material things.

His Life having been too short, his Projects, which required a

G Length

Length of Time in the Execution, had perished almost in the Birth, and had fallen back into their ancient Chaos, if the Empress CATHERINE had not succeeded to the Crown, fully instructed in all the Views of PETER the Great. She took up the Thread, and followed him; it is still him that acts by her. While he lay on his Death-bed, he particularly recommended the Protection of Strangers; and to encourage them to reside there: *Monf. De Lile*, Astronomer of this Academy, went from hence to *Petersburg*, by the Invitation of the Empress; *Messieurs Nicholas* and *Daniel Bernoulli*, Sons of *John*, whose Name will be Immortal in the Mathematicks, they went some Months before; and they were also preceded by the celebrated *Monf. Herman*, whose fine Works we have. What a Colony for *Petersburg*! Sublime Geometry is gone, with great Geometricians, into a Country where the
Ele-

Elements of *Euclid* were absolutely unknown, till within twenty five Years: We shall say nothing of other Subjects of the Academy of *Petersburg*, they will make themselves known, excited and favoured as they are by the Sovereign Authority. *Denmark* has had a Queen, whom they stiled the *Semiramis* of the *North*; and *Muscovy* must find some Name as Glorious for her Empress.

As a proper *Conclusion* to the foregoing *Panegyrick* of Monsieur FONTENELLE, it is but Justice to insert Mr. HILL's Character of this Great Man, prefixed to his excellent Poem, entituled, *The Northern Star*.

WHAT glorious Conquests, says he, has the CZAR made, since the Year 1718, on the Side of *Georgia* and *Persia*; and I grieve for the Blow, which his lamented and important Death has given to the

Hopes of the *Christian World*, which I am firmly perswaded would have seen a Re-establishment of its *ruined Empire* in the *East*; if it had pleased the Almighty Bounder of Time and Nature, to have proportioned this Great Prince's Life, to the Extent of his prodigious Purposes.

THERE was something so unlimited, and so enterprizing in his Genius, that it more than made credible the most improbable of those vast Successes, which cast such Lustre on Antiquity! And they, who looked forward into the springing Events of Time, saw a great and terrible Dominion, like a Tempest from the *North*, overspreading the States of *Europe*, with an Inundation of *Fifth Monarchy*.

WE who had the Honour to live Cotemporaries with this egregious Spirit, were deadened in our Sense

Sense of his true Greatness, by the Nearness and Familiarity with which we observed it. But when, from the Distance of descending Ages, our Posterity shall look up, toward the Records of the present Generation, and enquire in vain for the very Names of some prouder Princes, who reigned with him; His Memory, and the Splendour of his never to be forgotten Glory, shall cast a Brightness over his *Aera*, and Millions not yet to be born, till a *Thousand Years after his Death*, shall remain ignorant of what passed in the Days of their own Grandfathers, while they shall be more learned and enlightened than We are in the Character, the Purposes, the Actions, and the Virtues of this illustrious Dignifier of the Humane Nature!

FOR my Part, I have put my Heart in Mourning, as for the Death of a *Sovereign*, whose Subject,

ject, though I was not born, yet I even considered him in a nearer Relation; for he was the common Father of our very Species! His noble Mind was too magnificent and open, to be filled with those contracted Ideas of national and measured Distinctions: He had Room in his unbounded Breast to take in the whole World's Distresses; and consider MAN as his Dependent, and HIMSELF as God's great Substitute.

THE Eclipse of this all-dazling SUN, will shew us, now, among the *Stars of Majesty*, which resembles him, most nearly, in his Brightness and his Magnitude. A Thousand Virtues will break out, and charm us, in the Dusk, we owe to his Absence: None of which would have been vigorous enough to strike the Notice of those who shall discover them, had they remained absorbed in the
su-

superior Lustre, which has now withdrawn its Influence.

HAD my Genius allowed me Fire, but in Proportion to my inflamed Intention, I would have consecrated to this Prince's Memory an Offering less unworthy of Him: But it is impossible to walk with Steadiness, when we presume to tread such Heighths as his were! To speak of, without diminishing, such Actions as the *Russian* Monarch's, were almost as arduous a Task, as to perform them! And the humble Consciousness I draw, from my Reflections on Humanity, thus infinitely exalted above the Level of all common Excellence, shoots in upon my private Vanities so sharp and powerful a Correction, that my very Pride will learn hereafter (as often as I but think on this great Hero's Death and Character) to shame it self into Humility, by this mortifying Consideration, — That since Worms and Dust, at last, possess

self a Body, so important and so revered! there cannot be in Nature, a more silly and contemptible Amusement, than even the noblest of all those trifling and insignificant little Purposes, which busy and provoke the Passions of so obscure a Wretch as I am. But —

Sublimely fir'd, I snatch the glorious Aim,
'Tis great, indeed, to give the *Royal* Fame;
But where, O spotless Light of *Reason's* Eye?
Where among Princes does *Distinction* lie?

Northward, unbridled Muse, direct thy Flight;
Where a *New Sun* inflames the *Land of Night*;
Where Arts and Arms, a rising Empire found,
Doom'd to refine the World, and gird it round.
Thou mighty CZAR, in that contracted *Name*,
Shalt outreach *Cæsar* in thy Pow'r and Fame!
Led by this forming Hand, *Victorious* still,
And almost *New Created* by thy Skill;
Resistless Legions wait thy doomful Nod,
As Hosts from *Moses* watch'd the Will of GOD.

Perish that narrow Pride to Custom grown,
That makes Men blind to Merits, not their own;

Britain

Britain and *Russian* differ but in Name;
 In Nature's Sense, all Nations are the same;
 One Universe claims one Creator's Care;
 And Man is Reason's Subject every where.

Did not, O Prince, thy Love of Arts soft Charms,
 Ungrind the keener Influence of thy Arms,
 Well might the jealous World malign thy Sway;
 And, anxious, wink against thy Stream of Day;
 But thy great Soul has taught them that the Brave,
 Wish not to conquer, but with View to save.

Learning with Joy, should consecrate to Fame,
 The lucid Clearness of her Champion's Flame;
 His double-grasping Hand at once displays
 The Martial-Laurel, and the Peaceful Bays;
 Beneath his Shade, where Tempests dare not blow,
 Safely they twine together as they grow:
 Not so, of Old, when fierce in horrid Arms,
 The needy *North* pour'd forth her *Gothick* Swarms;
 Roughly they warr'd, on worth they cou'd not taste,
 And blindly laid the Tracts of Learning waste;
 This Heav'n remembred, and with kind Command,
 Call'd for *Assault* from the barb'rous Land:
 The conscious Prince, disdainful of the Crime,
 Guiltless springs forward, to uncurse his Clime;
 To noble Vows to give the Nation more,
 Than the World's Empire, ruin'd, left before.

Enor-

Enormous Man! who, while his boundless Sway
 O'erspreads unnumber'd Nations every Way;
 Measures not Greatness by his Country's Length,
 Nor will to kneeling Millions owe his Strength;
 But, Heav'n-like, self-dependant Vigor shows,
 And gives, not takes, what Pow'r from Number
 (flows.

From frozen Climes, where Nature, stiff with Cold,
 Nourish'd no Hope, and void of Joy, grew Old;
 Warm'd by the Monarch's Worth, we rising saw
 A Spring of Virtue, and a Bloom of Law!

Doubly Supream, this *Prince*, with wide Controul,
 Governs the Body, and impowers the Soul.
 While *Common Kings*, their Views, supinely scan,
 And measure what they *will*, by what they *can*,
 Thou dost at once, with overpow'ring Sway,
 Command, and make Men able to obey.
 Those Subjects, the most glorious *Freedom* Share,
 Whom we call *Slaves* in such a *Sou'raign's* Care;
 While Nations, numberless, as *Libyan* Sands;
 Adore the Bounties of thy reaching Hands:
 Thy Hands, to whom, delighted with thy Praise,
 God gave not Lands to govern, but to raise.

New-blown Ambition fires each *Northern* Soul,
 And thaws the *Icy* Influence of the Pole;

The

The shaggy *Sarmoid*, shaking off his Snow,
 Warms his cold Breast, with new Desire to *know*:
 The rugged *Tartars*, from whose swarthy Bands,
 A Gloom of Horror us'd to shade thy Lands,
 Charm'd by thy Virtues, bow before thy Throne,
 Assume new Natures, and *fix* *Dwellings* own;
 New Beams of Learning, active as the Wind,
 Now first flame out, and light up half Mankind;
 Dark Superstition, like a Mist, dispell'd,
 Quits a Dominion thro' long Ages held;
 And *Russian* Arms a glitt'ring Terror cast,
 O'er Lands, where scarce the *Russian* Name hath past.

O Monarch! doom'd to set an Empire free,
Grecia's lost Fame shall be restor'd by Thee!
 Yok'd *Hellepont*, whose Stream, submissive, glides
 Indignant, and a conquer'd World *divides*,
 Shall see, while thence thy destin'd Thunder roars,
Europe and *Asia* trembling to her Shores;
 Then shall the floating Tow'rs, which boast thy Sway,
 New greet their *Russia*, by an untry'd Way.

While thus thy awful Pow'r more awful grows,
 They swell thy Glory, who thy Aims oppose;
 The self-priz'd Lords of *China's* boastful Land,
 Feel their Pride faint, beneath thy pow'rful Hand;
 The tractless Wastes, which both vast States divide,
 Are Yearly, ev'n when arm'd with *Winter*, try'd;

O'er

O'er Realms of Snow, thy fearless sleds can fly,
 And bring, at Ease, the dreadful Distance nigh;
 In vain, oppos'd, their long-fam'd *Worth* they see;
 It keeps *Them in*, but cannot keep *out* Thee.

Zembla's, high Cliffs, eternal Hoards of Frost!
 Where proud Discov'ry has so oft been lost;
 Thro' all the Ages of the World, till now,
 Have check'd the Keels, that would those *Oceans* plow;
 Like *Nature's Barriers*, they all Search withstood,
 And bound Ambition up in freezing Blood;
 Reserv'd by Fate, and for thy Reign design'd,
 Thy piercing Eye shall the wish'd *Passage* find;
 Or, to the *Western-World* the *Eastern* joyn,
 And see the Profit and the Glory Thine.

Shall then, at last, beneath propitious Skies,
 The *Cross*, triumphant, o'er the *Crescent* rise!
 Shall we behold our Christian-World's Disgrace,
 Reveng'd, in Arms, on *Osman's* haughty Race?
 Shall modern *Greece* shake off a Captive's Shame,
 And look, unblushing, at her ancient Fame?
 'Twill be Prophetick, *Greece* re-hopes her own,
 And hails her *Cesar* on the *Russian* Throne!
Athens again shall teach, *Corinth* aspire,
 And *Theban* Breasts glow with re-kindling Fire;
 Once more *Byzantium*, destin'd long to shine,
 Shall rear the ruin'd Name of *Constantine*.

Tran-

Transcendant Prince! how happy must Thou be,
 What canst thou look upon unblest by Thee!
 What inward Peace must thy brave Bosom know
 Whence conscious Virtue does so strongly flow!
 The Toil of Ages past, in *Rain* lies,
 How *well-tim'd* therefore does thy Greatness rise,
 To shew how swiftly destin'd Glory climbs,
 And build Examples for succeeding Times.

Thou, *Russian* Star! that makes the Pole outshine
 The torrid Brightness of the burning Line!
 Forbear, great Prince! nor with such Swiftneſs bleſs,
 Shook by our Fears, we with thy Worth were leſs!
 Left Heav'n ſhou'd ſcarce thy *now* indu'd *presence*
 When Earth yields no *new* Labour worth thy Care.
 But while, amaz'd, thy Miracles we trace,
 Teach us where *fiſt* we ſhou'd our Wonder place;
 Hard the Deciſion which moſt Honour won,
 Thy Actions, or the Speed, with which they're done;
 When *Rome*, that glitt'ring, that immortal Name,
 Aspir'd to Rule, and panted after Fame;
 Age copying Age, ſtrove with progreſſive Will,
 To push the ſame Deſign with equal Skill;
 And when eight Hundred lab'ring Years were paſt,
 The late propitious Fortune ſmil'd at laſt.

Not such slow Rise, O PRINCE, thy *Ruffia* fears,
 Thou seest not Glory, thro' such *Depth of Tears*;
 At once resolv'd, at once the Columns rise,
 Which lift thy dreadful Fabrick to the Skies:
 Form, and Degrees, let *Earthy* Spirits need,
 Thy Soul, excentrick, moves with inbred Speed:
 Makes Nature shake, and raises in a Day,
 What, with *less Ease*, in Ages shall decay.

So when young Time, in Chains, Existence kept,
 And huddled Nature in dark *Chaos* slept;
 Th' *Eternal Word*, to set Distinction free,
 But spoke th' Almighty *Fiat* — *Let there be*:
 Millions of Ways the startling Atoms flew,
 Like clung to Like, and sudden Order grew;
 Struggling in Clouds, a while *Confusion* lay,
 Then died at Once, and lost it self in Day.

F I N I S.

IN



INDEX

TO THE

CZAR's Life.



LEXIOWIZ (PETER)

his Birth, page 9. Is made CZAR with his half Brother John, ibid. His Love of Military Exercises, 10. Reigns alone upon the Death of John, 15. Intercepts the Turks in the Siege of Asoph, 16. Enters himself a Journeyman Carpenter at Amsterdam, 17. Discovered by King William, 18. Comes to England, 20. Returns Home, ibid. Establishes Arts and Sciences, 22. Attacks the King of Sweden, 24. His Conquests in Livonia, 26. Builds Petersburg,

INDEX.

tersburg, 29. *His Victory at Pultowa,*
30. *Saved from the Turks by a Stra-*
tagem of the Czarina's, 32. *His far-*
ther Conquests against the Swedes, 33.
Kisses the King of Denmark, 35. *Goes*
to Hanover, Holland, France, &c. 38.
Finishes the City of Petersburg, 44.
Establisbes Arts and Arms, 46. *Dies,*
48. *His Character, and Verses on his*
Death.

E H T O T

MUSCOVY, or Russia, *its ancient State*
described, p. 8. *Its present State,* 34.

POLAND, *King of,* *makes the Czar*
(who was Incog.) a Colonel, p. 27.

SOPHIA, *Princess, revolts in Favour of*
CZAR, John, her Brother against Peter,
p. 9.

Strelitz *join with Her,* p. 10.

SWEDEN, *King of, Peace concluded with*
that Prince, to the Czar's Immortal
Honour. See the Preface.

The E N D.

INDEX



THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET





*CATHERINE'S Endow'd ^{with} PETER'S Heart en-
And with his Heart, his Empire too he gave.*

MEMOIRS ⁽²⁾
OF THE
REIGN
OF
CATHERINE,

EMPRESS and SOVERAIGN of all
RUSSIA.

Translated from the *French* Ori-
ginal, printed at the *Hague*.

[Nobilitas sola atque unica] Virtus.
Juv.

L O N D O N:

Printed in the Year M,DCC,XXVIII.

MEMOIRS

OF THE

REIGN

OF

CATHERINE

EMPERESS AND SOVEREIGN OF
RUSSIA

Translated from the French
by J. G. ...

London: Printed by ...



Printed in the Press of ...



A N
INTRODUCTION.
TO THE
MEMOIRS
OF
CATHERINE,

EMPRESS and SOVERAIGN of all
RUSSIA, &c. &c. &c.

 T will be undoubtedly allowed, by all Men of good Sense, that nothing can be more insipidly impertinent, than the *Thesis* of an old
a Self-

Self-conceited Sciolist, who endeavoured to prove, *That Women were not any Part of the Human Species*. I know there are some Philosophers, who will answer me, that this Degradation does not do them much Wrong; So far have these Sages mistaken for *Humanity*, that, above which they have placed several Sorts of Animals; but here, a Question will arise; the Author, whose *Thesis* I blame, considered *Human Nature* as the most Excellent; and by Consequence he does the *Women* the greatest Injustice in Excluding them from Advantages of this *Nature*, in which they have a Share so justly their Due.

If my present Attempt would allow me Scope sufficient; what could I not say to the Advantage of the *Fair-Sex*, to place them even above *Ours*? What a wide Field would the Perfections with which the Almighty has adorn'd them, open to us; that spritghlineſs of Wit, which

which makes them shine in Society, the right they have to be the Delight of our Lives ; that Empire which their Charms, their Graces, and those Pleasures, of which they are the Repositories, gives them over the whole Race of *Mankind* : But we ought to consider *Women* in another Position, with relation to the superior Virtues of *Men* ; in the greatness of Soul, in Courage, in that penetrating and transcending Genius which raises *Mankind* above themselves ; finally, that Art of Reigning and Governing others, which exalts a *Man* to a Degree of Divinity.

How many Illustrious *Women* has History recorded ? Illustrious *Women*, I say ; *Heroines*, to which few *Men* are comparable : Sacred History has furnished us with many Examples, without speaking of the Courage of *Judith* ; *Deborah* Judged the Tribes with the highest applause. If we consult Prophane

a 2

History,

History, we find *Semiramis* the Celebrated Sovereign of the most Powerful Empire that was at that Time ; with what Skill did she establish her Dominion over so many People subject to *Ninus* her Husband; they who Impatiently suffered the Dominion of a Man, Voluntarily submitted to that of a *Woman* , being favoured by disguising herself in the Habit of a *Man* ; after she had made sure that Establishment, she designed to discover her Sex, and to declare to so many Nations, which she had overcome, that they were the Conquests of a *Woman* : What undaunted Courage and Resolution must she be capable of, to declare so weighty a Secret ? Notwithstanding, as the Historian says, it diminished not her Authority, but served to increase the Esteem of the People, who admired that a *Woman* had not only surpassed other *Women* in Virtue, but even the most Illustrious *Men* ; in Effect, she

she joined *Ethiopia*, *Lybia*, *Media*
 and *Persia* to the Empire of *Ni-*
nus; and the fame of her Arms
 extended to the most remote Parts
 of the *East*: To the rest of her
 virile and great Actions, is added,
 the Foundation, or if you please,
 the Grandeur of the City of *Baby-*
lon, those superb Palaces, those
 Walls without parallel, and Gar-
 dens, as one might say, suspended
 in the Air: It is easy to judge, if
ALEXANDER of *Greece*, *CYRUS* of
Persia, *SESOSTRIS* of *Egypt*, the
Roman CÆSARS, and the Monarchs
 of *France*, *Sweden*, *Great Britain*,
Poland and *Turkey*, can boast any
 thing Equal to the great Actions,
 the Prudence and Valour of this
QUEEN: Some Vices indeed have
 been attributed to her, but how
 many more have the greatest He-
 roes had, to Counterbalance them?
 History records the Valour, and
 other Virtues, of a Nation compo-
 sed intirely of *Women*, and among
 them particlularly of *Marthesia* and

Oritbia their QUEENS; the Name of this last was so famous, and her Valour so great, that *Euristheus* (by whom *Hercules* was enjoined *twelve Labours*;) thought to prescribe him *One* absolutely Impossible, in Commanding him to have the Arms of the *Amazonian* QUEEN brought to him. This Hero was himself accompanied in this Expedition by the flower of the *Grecian* Nobility; and if he succeeded in Part, it was by taking those Warriors unprovided, and in the Absence of their *Sovereign*, whose Arms he did not obtain, but only in Exchange for *Menalippe* her Sister, whom he had taken Prisoner in a Battle.

† THOMYRIS governed the *Massagetes* with great Glory, a People the most warlike of all *Scythia* (and from whom are descended one Part of that Empress's Subjects, whose Loss we now deplore) with what Prudence and Discernment did

did she penetrate into the Views of CYRUS, that Conqueror of *Asia*, who sent to her a most celebrated Embassy: With what firmness of Mind did she March up to the Monarch, to whom all the *East* then bowed; with what a generous Greatness of Soul, did she give him the Choice of the Field of Battle; whether on this, or on that Side, of the *Araxes*? When she knew of the Defeat of her Son, under whose Conduct she hazarded but one Third of her Army, with what Haughtiness did she answer the Victor, that *it was by Deceit, and not by Virtue, that he had gain'd the Advantage*? With what an intrepid Resolution did she lead on her Troops, who, animated by her Example, destroyed an Army of 200,000 Men inured to Conquest? but she laid not down her Arms till her Enemy was slain, whose Head she caused to be plunged in a Vessel filled with Blood,

as

as a reproach to his Cruelty and Ambition.

THE *East* presents a ZENOBIA to our View, who having succeeded to *Odenat* her Husband, made head against the Roman Empire; seized *Egypt*, and could not be overcome, but by the Emperor himself in Person.

HAS not the *Grecian* Empire beheld an IRENE! holding the Reins of Government with a steadiness equal to the greatest Monarchs; what Machinations did she not discover? Surrounded within by envious and domestick Foes, and attacked *without* on all Sides; she yet maintained herself upon the Throne, from whence nothing but Treachery joined with Violence could have torn her! What vast Designs did she not conceive, and if the Enemies of her Glory had not prevented her, she had undoubtedly

ly Re-united the two Empires by her Alliance with *Charlemaign*.

MARY Queen of *Hungary*, Sister to the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, was also one of those great Princesses, who has shewed the World how much *Women* are capable of the Greatest Virtues and most glorious Actions : It is well known what Trust, both her Husband, and her Brother, reposed in her Conduct, and what use they made of her Counsel ; that Age saw another Heroine, who carried the fair Sex to a higher Pitch of Glory than could ever be imagined. The History of this Lady ! contains so many great Events, next to Miracles, delivering by her Prudence, and executing by her Courage, such Transactions as may silence all partial Writers. She exceeded the Merit and August Qualities that are found in her whole Sex. It is unnecessary, that I name ELIZABETH of
England,

England, my Readers *will* already know that Illustrious *Queen* by this short Description.

CAN I not name even a CHRISTINA of *Sweden*, a CATHERINE of *Medicis*, an ANNE of *Austria*; their Glorious Reigns, the Cabals they dissipated within, the Enemies they reduced from without; but the Examples I have brought, are more than sufficient to demonstrate, by incontestable Experience, how much *Women* are not only susceptible of the greatest Qualities, but even how capable of Governing!

AND, if neither Ancient nor Modern History had furnished us with famous Examples, it would have sufficed to turn our Eyes upon CATHERINE, late Empress of *Russia*, who Merits so much the more Applause, as she had not the same Dignity of Birth and Education, as the Great Princesses we have here
men-

mentioned; the Star of whose Na-
tivity destined them, if not to a
Throne, at least to a Rank of Di-
stinction very nearly approaching it.





MEMPHIS

CHARLES



MEMOIRS OF THE CZARINA.


WHAT an ingenious Gentle-
man has lately said, upon
another Occasion, * may
with the strictest Justice
be applied to this Illustrious PRIN-
CESS ;

From Ancestors, as might a Fool,
 She claim'd no *High-fetch'd-Stem* ;
A 2
But

* Stanzas, on the Death of Mr. Prior.

But Gloriously revers'd that Rule,
By *Dignifying Them.*

HER Birth was not so mean
as Rumour has represented it ;
for her Father was a *Livonian*,
descended from a very reputable
Family of the Name of *Albendiel*.
He was likewise a Lieutenant Co-
lonel in the *Swedish* Service, a Post
of Honour befitting any Private
Gentleman, and had no other
Thoughts than living a single Life
upon the Income of his Pay, and
a small Paternal Estate of which
he was Possessed near the City of
Derpt, or *Warbeck*; but it so happen-
ed, that he fell in Love with one of
his Vassal-Maids, and Married her ;
and in the Year 1683, (some Ac-
counts say 1689) she brought him
forth this *Immortal Daughter*, who
was baptized by the Name of CA-
THERINE. †,

SHE

† Some will have it, *She* was named
Martha.

SHE lost her Father when she was very young, and her Mother did not survive long after; by which means she was left a poor, helpless, and uneducated Orphan. But Providence put her under the Protection of a very honest Man, a School-Master, who brought her up in a tender Manner, and gave her a decent Education. As she grew up, the agreeableness of her Person, her outward Deportment, and interior faculties of Mind, were greatly admired; insomuch that the Reverend Mr. *Gluck* of *Marienbourg*, thought her a fit Companion for his Wife, invited her to his House, and took Care to instruct her in the Grounds and Principles of the *Lutheran Faith*; in his Family, she only went through the most easy sort of Female Employments, and his Wife found that her Genius soon rendered her capable of every becoming Qualification. Hence it is, that *Rumour*,

generally the Counterpart of *Truth*, has so lavishly given out, on the one Hand, that she was a Parson's Daughter; and on the other, because her Father was a Soldier, her Extraction has been degraded so low, as that she was reported to be the Off-spring of a Drum-Major. However, in this middle Scene of Life wherein she was placed, her Behaviour was so engaging, more especially in her devout Exercises at Church, which she constantly frequented, that every one seemed forward in foreboding her good Fortune, prophesying that some unusual Grandeur would be her deserving Lot.

ABOUT this time the *Russians* having declared War against the *Swedes* in *Livonia*, it so fell out, that a young Cadet, who frequented the same Church at *Marien-burg*, was deeply smitten both with the Charms and Devotion of the lovely CATHERINE. He signified his Affections

Affections to Mr. *Gluck*, whom he looked upon as her Guardian; and as his Pretensions were Honourable, obtained his Consent to Court her, and in a reasonable time Married her, in Presence of the Commanding Officer of the Place, several Friends of his own, and a great many Gentry who had retired thither from the Country, as the safest Asylum from the Czar's approaching Army. A few Hours after the Celebration of these Nuptials, the Enemy being upon the March, an unlucky Courier was dispatched with Orders for our young Cadet to repair instantly to his Post; and this Summons he was obliged to obey, before either Time or Place offered for the Consummation of his Marriage.

Within a Week after the Bridegroom's departure, the Czar pitched his Camp before *Marienburg*, in the Year 1702, which Place not being in a Capacity to hold out a
Siege,

Siege, surrendered at Discretion; whereby not only the Inhabitants, but all the Ladies in the Town, who came thither for Refuge, became Prisoners of War to Velt Marshal *Scheremetoff*. In the mean Time the afflicted CATHERINE was by some fortunate Accident, removed from thence to the Court of Prince *Menzikoff*, where the CZAR first beheld her, and was heard to say to that Prince *Menzikoff*, *ménagez cette Femme*, that is, *take Care of that Lady*. From this first Sight the CZAR improved his Visits, became acquainted with her, and soon found the Modesty of her Conduct so attractive, that he openly professed for her the most ardent Esteem. But after he had some time conversed with her, and found her Personal Charms enlarged with a solid nervous Understanding, and true Judgment; such Gifts of the Mind more capacious than he had ever before met with in any Woman, or could

could imagine centered in that tender Sex; what before was only complaisant Esteem, was now changed into a sincere and fixed Love. As the first Mark of his Royal Favour, he conferred a Title of Honour upon her, and gave Orders that a separate Court should be formed for her Reception and Entertainment.

WHAT became of her nominal Husband, is uncertain, but it is presumed that he was killed before *Marienburg*: and the Czar having had five Years Conversation with this Prodigy of her Sex, their Marriage was privately consummated in 1707. This was kept as the most important Secret till 1711, when he Proclaimed her his Lawful Wife, and the Children he had by her Legitimate, and Heirs to the Empire of *Russia*.

IN *January* 1712, They were publickly Married at *Petersburg*,
with

with the greatest Pomp and Solemnity. Some time before his Death, the CZAR convened all the Estates of his Empire to swear Fealty and true Allegiance to whomsoever he should nominate or appoint to be his Successor; and accordingly, after his Death, to the surprize of all Mankind, it was found in his WILL that he had declared CATHERINE his second Wife, to succeed him, and to take upon her the Stile and Title of Sole Empress of *Russia* and all other his Dominions.

It is here worthy of Remark, that by this WILL, three of the CZAR's Neices were set aside, *viz.*

I. Princess CATHERINE Dutcheß of *Mecklenburg*.

II. — ANNE, Dutcheß of *Courland*.

III. — PROSCOVIA.

Now

Now if proximity of Blood could have helped them, either of these Ladies had a much better *Right* than even the CZAR himself; as being the Daughters of his Elder Brother *John Alexiewiz*. Besides these, there were his former Wife, and two innocent Grand-Children, all then Living.

SUCH a Procedure at the first setting out of so Rising an Empire, was a fatal stroke to the Abettors of an Universal, Indefeasible, *Hereditary Right* in Monarchies, by a pretended regular Succession from *Adam*; if it can be supposed, that the Frigid-Zone produces any Wretches so stupidly credulous as the *Patriarchal Schemists* of *Europe*.

THE CZAR had Issue by this Lady five Children, two Princes, and three Princesses; of which the Ladies are all Living. ANNE, the eldest

eldest of them, was Born 1708, and was Married to the Duke of *Holstein* 1725.

SOME Accounts of the CZARINA's Family differ, in one printed at *Zerbft* in *Anhalt*, it is said that she was the Widow of Lieutenant Colonel *Tiessenhausen*. In another, printed 1724 at *Jena* (a small City and University of *Thuringen*) no such mention is made; but it is therein affirmed, that her nominal Husband above mentioned, the young Cadet, who married her at *Marienburg* in 1702, was afterwards promoted to the Post of a Lieutenant Colonel, for his Signal Services before that Place. Though this last Report is hardly credible, for, if he be Living, it is, I think, a Matter of the greatest Surprise that he should not have been heard of in some Country or another all this while. As the Fortune of War, not only brought him to this Lady, but deprived

prived him of her also ; no doubt had she ever afterwards either seen, or heard of him, she would most certainly have shewn him some Marks of her innate Gratitude for his honourable Behaviour towards her, and such a Meeting must have been a very moving Scene.

The CZAR'S Character of the CZARINA.

ALTHOUGH the inequality of our Stations was great, yet so far am I, from ever repenting of the Choice I have made ; that, I have, on the contrary, by marrying CATHERINE, found myself possessed not only of an Empress in *Name*, but of one in *Reality*, for Magnanimity and good Understanding, and of an Angel in human Form for Beauty and all manner of Virtue.

SHE embraced the *Greek* Religion in 1703, and has ever since

B

shewn

shewn her Attachment to that Faith, by Marks of the strictest Piety and Devotion ; by observing its customary Fasts with a more rigid Severity than any of the *Russians* do.

SHE understands and talks the *Russian* Language to Perfection : She is judiciously Politick, and by an admirable timing of her Caresses, knows how to sooth my most violent Passions into an absolute Calm, when I am inclined to be ever so angry.

SHE does not interest herself with me, on trifling Occasions, for every one ; yet has an indiscoverable Art to flatter those Persons whom she perceives stand highest in my Esteem.

SHE shews a courteous and affable Behaviour to all, but especially to my Soldiers, and upon all Festival Days will condescend to give

give my Guards Brandy with her own Hand.

SHE has founded an Order to the Honour of Saint *Catherine*, which she honours by wearing the Badge of it herself. Sometimes she confers this Dignity upon the Ladies of her Court; not in too profuse a Manner, but with the utmost Discretion; for she is extremely prudent in all her Management.

As to her Person, she is somewhat short, thick-set, and corpulent; yet notwithstanding, she is perfectly agreeable and handsome. Tho' it was not for any of these outward Endowments, but for the transcendent Virtues of her Mind, and her consummate Penetration, that I have made her the Partner of my Royal-Bed, Successor to my Empire, and her Heirs after me; as well knowing, that only such *Descendants* are wor-

thy of such *Dominion*, and so great Inheritance.

FROM this Character of the CZARINA, as drawn by her Illustrious Consort, it must appear Self-evident to all the World, that it was the *sole Merit* of this Princess which raised her in so extraordinary a Manner to the Bed and singular Affection of one of the greatest Monarchs of *Europe*, both in Power and Understanding.

SHE hath long been the Wonder of this part of the World; and, in one word, her whole Life has discovered such a series of Female Sagacity, Penetration and Abilities, as cannot be paralleled either in the Histories of ancient or modern Times.

As yet indeed, we have only beheld her in the Excellencies of a domestick Station, let us now therefore View her in the Field of Battle,

Battle, and in the Council-Chamber. Such were her important Services in each of these Capacities, that the CZAR himself declares, in one of his Edicts upon her *Coronation*, that “ she was not only
 “ the greatest Support to him
 “ through all the Dangers of the
 “ *last War*, but likewise in several other Expeditions, wherein
 “ she voluntarily accompanied him;
 “ and that both by her Courage,
 “ and Counsels, he thought her
 “ the most proper Pattern worthy
 “ of his Imitation. ” One single Instance of which will confirm his Royal Assertion, *viz.*

In the Battle between the *Turks* and *Russians*, on the River of *Pruth*, wherein the Forces of the latter were reduced to 22 thousand Men, and the former continued about 200 thousand Strong; the Superiority of the Enemy somewhat disheartning the CZAR and his chief Officers; a Council

was immediately called, and she thus animated their sinking Spirits:
 “ Consider, Gentlemen, the Tor-
 “ ments of Captivity; ’tis glori-
 “ ous to Follow, but mean to
 “ Fall. Behold your Emperor, e-
 “ very Minute, exposing his own
 “ Life for your Sakes; and by a
 “ Desertion at this Juncture, not
 “ only your selves, but the Ho-
 “ nour of the Christian Name,
 “ will become the Prey of these
 “ Infidels, who are abandoned by
 “ Heaven, and will, if you ex-
 “ ert your well known Courage,
 “ *fly before you as Chaff before the*
 “ *Wind.* I therefore give you this
 “ Advice, —*only shew yourselves*
 “ *the Servants of the Lord of*
 “ *Hosts,* and make your way, *l’épée*
 “ *à la main,* Sword in Hand.

IN fine, the CZAR obtained the Victory, and this Mark both of a Zeal and Courage superior to her Sex, was not only known to the whole

whole Army, but soon spread it self through the whole Empire.

THUS, with such a Comportment, did she behave herself in all Affairs, whether of the Court, the Camp, or the Senate; that her Advice was first sought in every Case of Emergency.

BUT to the unspeakable Grief of all her Subjects, this most Illustrious Princess died at *Petersburg* on the 17th of *May* 1727, after a very short Indisposition. Some Hours before her Death, her Imperial Majesty made a WILL, wherein she constituted Prince PETER ALEXIOWIZ, the Emperor's Grandson, to be her Successor to the Throne of *Russia*; upon which that Prince was, immediately after her Decease, declared Emperor, by the Stile and Title of PETER the II. and recognized as such by all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, who took the usual Oaths in Form,

Form, by kissing the Holy Gospel and the Cross.

No Body can as yet judge what Effect her *Demise* will have on the Affairs of *Europe*, though natural Self-Love makes all Parties willing to interpret it in Favour of their own Schemes.

THE *Holsteiners* flatter themselves that their Duke will be placed at the Head of the *Regency*, and have the Direction of the Government, during the Minority of this young CZAR.

THE *Imperialists* pretend that it will be a great Advantage to them, to have a Nephew of the *Emperor* upon the Throne of *Russia*; the Mother of the present young CZAR having been Sister to the Empress of *Germany*.

THE CZARINA'S Death, at this critical Juncture, (which I am willing

ling to believe was in a *Natural* Way, notwithstanding what some of our *News-Writers* have suggested) hath doubtless already had some Influence on several Political Schemes ; and if it be true that her *Demise* was concealed, till Advice of *it* could be sent to the Emperor of *Germany*, it might probably have had no small Effect on that Court, and induce his Imperial Majesty to accept the *Preliminary Articles*, which hath occasioned so much Joy in this Kingdom. But we have now a Prospect of much greater Joy, from the Accession of his most Gracious Majesty King GEORGE the II, to whom we heartily wish a long and prosperous *Reign*, attended with all the *Blessings*, without any of the *Miscarriages* and *Calamities* of those which have preceded it.

THE narrow Bounds I am confined to, in this Historical Manual, will
not

When to the Realms of Light, o'erjoy'd,

[She came,

And knew her Lord, by his superior Flame;

Blame not, she cry'd, if, since you ceas'd to

[Share,

I found the World you gave, beneath my

[Care:

What Angel here, would lose his Heav'n

[to go,

Unhappily preferr'd, Earth's Chief below!

How then, could I, so poorly busied be,

To stoop to govern Kings, and forfeit

[THEE.

THE *Genealogical Account* of the
HOUSE of RUSSIA, Translated from
the *High-Dutch* Original printed
Leipzig, in *Germany*, 1725.

ALEXIS MICHAELOWIZ, (Father
of the late Emperor PETER) was
advanced to be CZAR in the Year
1645, and died the 29th ^{Feb.} ^{Jan.} * 1676.

He

* We have adjusted all the Dates in this
Genealogy, both to the *Old and New-Style*,
the latter being in the last Century but Ten
Days, but is now *Eleven* Days before ours.

He was twice Married. His first Wife was called *Maria Hiawnor*, by whom he had *Three* Sons and *Four* Daughters, viz.

SONS.

I. ALEXIS ALEXIOWIZ.

II. FEDOR, OF THEODORE ALEXIOWIZ.

III. JOHN ALEXIOWIZ.

DAUGHTERS.

I. CATHERINE ALEXIEWNA.

II. MARY ALEXIEWNA.

III. Is not named.

IV. SOPHIA ALEXIEWNA.

THE *first* Prince *Alexis Alexiowiz*, died at a *Eleven* Years of Age, 1670.

THE *Second* Prince *Fedor*, or, *Theodore Alexiowiz* (whom the late Emperor PETER succeeded) was Born 1657, was CZAR 1676, and died 1682, but 25 Years of Age, yet left no Issue, tho he was twice Married, viz. I. To *Euphemia*

phemia Rutetsky. 2. To *Mary Matuewna Apraxin*, who died on the $\frac{21}{10}$ th Jan. 1716.

THE Third — *John Alexio-wiz*, born in 1663, was jointly Crowned with *Peter* the Ist. $\frac{3}{4}$ th June 1682, and died in 1696, at 33 Years of Age. When he was but 18, he married *Proscovia Fade-rowna Solticow*, by whom he had Issue Three Daughters, all now Living, viz.

I. THE Princess *Catherine Jobniezwna*, born 1692, and Married to *Charles Leopold*, Duke of *Mecklenburgh Schwerin*, $\frac{1}{4}$ th April, 1716.

II. — Princess *Anne Jobniezwna*, Born 1693, Married to *Frederick William*, late Duke of *Courland*, Nov. 11. 1710, who has been a Widow ever since the $\frac{1}{10}$ th Jan. 1711.

III. — Princess *Proscovia Job-niewna*, Born 1695, and yet unmarried.

THE *Daughters* of the late CZAR's Father, by his *first* Wife, as abovementioned, viz. 1. *Catherina*, 2. *Mary*, 3. (Is not named) 4. *Sophia*: This last Lady was shut up in a Monastery at *Dewitz*, near *Moscow*, and strictly guarded; for conspiring against her two Brothers the CZARS *John* and *Peter Alexiowiz*, she died in 1704.

THE late CZAR's Father's *second* Wife, *Natalia Carilowna Nariskin*, born in 1671, and died ^{Feb.} 4th ^{Jan.} 1694, at 23 Years of Age, by whom he had Issue one Son and one Daughter, viz.

Prince PETER ALEXIOWIZ, the late CZAR, who was born the 1st *June* 1672, and died (on the very same Day of the Month his Father

Father did, viz.) $\frac{8}{29}$ th ^{Feb.} Jan. 1725, aged 53 Years.

Princess *Natalia Alexiewna*, who died $\frac{18}{7}$ th June 1716.

UPON the Demise of *Fedor* or *Theodore*, 1682, the *Bojars*, or great Persons of the Realm, had a Design to set *John* aside (who was the next Successor) and confine him in a Cloister, knowing him to be of an infirm Constitution, weak in his Intellects, and therefore incapable to discharge so great a Trust. Accordingly, his Brother-in-Law PETER, was proclaimed CZAR 1682, when but 10 Years of Age; upon this, Princess *Sophia*, own Sister to *John*, being discontented at her having no share in the Administration, through her Brother's Exclusion, engaged the *Strelitz* in a Revolt, who were at that time very considerable Military Persons in *Muscovy*, but they are now wholly

suppressed. Things succeeded so well in their Favour, that *John* was proclaimed CZAR, and *Peter* narrowly escaped their Resentment; who, had he fallen into their Hands, would have been Massacred, as were several of the first Rank, that adhered to his Interest.

AFTER the Feuds of that Faction were over, CZAR *John* made a Publick Declaration himself to the *Strelitz* and others, of his Resolution to resign his Government, through a Sense of his Natural Infirmities, being unable to support so weighty a Charge. Whereupon they unanimously consented to Crown *Peter* jointly with him, which was accordingly performed with great Solemnity $\frac{2}{3}$ th June, 1682.

June $\frac{27}{2}$ th, 1689. The late CZAR *Peter*, at 17 Years of Age, married *Ottokosa Faderowna*, Daughter of the Bojar *Fedor*, or *Theodore Abromowiz*

Abromowiz Lapuchin; and, Nine Years after, on Suspicion of Disloyalty to his Bed, he put her away, and confined her in a Cloister. She is still Living, and kept so strictly in a Tower at *Schlifferburg* (formerly called *Notteburg*) that her Food is conveyed to her only through little holes in the Wall. The CZAR has had Issue by her Two Sons, viz.

I. WAS born Oct. $\frac{23}{11}$ th 1691, who died soon after.

II. *Alexis Petrowiz*, born Feb. $\frac{18}{8}$ th 1690, and married Oct. $\frac{25}{14}$ th 1711. The Princess *Charlotta Christina Sophia* of *Wolfembuttel Blankenburg*, Sister to the present Empress of Germany, by whom he had One Daughter and One Son, both now Living, viz.

I. Princess *Natalia*, born July $\frac{23}{17}$ th 1714.

II. Prince *Peter Alexiowiz*, born
Oct. ^{21^{d.}}_{17^{th.}} 1715, whose Mother
 died ^{3^{rd.}}_{1^{st.}} of *Nov.* Nine Days
 after.

✍ THIS is the present Emperor
 of *Russia*, PETER the II. no-
 minated by the late CZARI-
 NA to be her Successor.

ALEXIS PETROWIZ (Son of the
 late CZAR) discovering no Taste
 for Learning, nor having the least
 Relish for the Liberal Arts and
 Sciences, (which his Father took so
 much pains to cultivate among his
 rude, unpolished Subjects;) to-
 gether with his Flight out of his
 Dominions into *Germany*, so exas-
 perated the CZAR, as thereby to
 incur his highest Displeasure. And
 the CZAR perceiving that even
 the most severe Threats would
 not prevail with him to return
 to his Obedience; He then made
 use

use of the fairest Promises to decoy him Home.

UPON his Arrival, the CZAR not only made him *renounce* for *Himself*, but also for his *Heirs* for ever, all Pretensions of Right to the Succession of the Empire.

THEN summoning his Prime Ministers, he acquainted them with his Son's *Absalom*-like Disobedience; he gave them immediate Orders to proceed to a Tryal of Him, 1st. For several Tamperings against the Government. 2. For conspiring against the CZAR'S Life. Both which Crimes being proved upon him, he received Sentence of Death for the same. But died (before the appointed Time) on the 28th ^{July} June, 1718.

It was then supposed (but is now well known) that he was privately dispatched by Poison, or otherwise; (and some Accounts affirm that

he was whipped to Death) to avoid the Ignominy of a Publick Execution.

THIS short View, here presented, of the late CZAR'S Family, not only affords us very useful *Notices* of the *Past*, but may likewise prove a necessary *Key* to any *future* Transactions, or Revolutions which may happen in that *Empire*.





A N
APPENDIX
O F

Original PAPERS,
Referred to in the foregoing
MEMOIRS.

N U M B. I.

The FORM of the CZARINA's being
invested with the Illustrious *Polish*
Order of the White Eagle;
of which Ceremony, the follow-
ing Relation was sent from *Pe-*
tersburg, dated *May* $\frac{14^{\text{th}}}{3^{\text{d}}}$ 1726.

 HE King of *Poland* has of
late given a shining Proof
of his singular Esteem and
Regard for the Empress our So-
veraign,

veraign, by conferring on her the Order of the White Eagle, whereof *M^{sr}. le Fort*, the *Polish* Envoy Extraordinary, received some Days past the Collar for her Imperial Majesty. This Collar (which may pass for one of the richest, considering the Value of the Brilliants) was accompanied with two Letters from the King of *Poland*, one for the Empress, and the other for Prince *de Menzikoff*. By the latter, his *Polish* Majesty appointed that Prince his Ambassador Plenipotentiary, to invest her Imperial Majesty with the Order of the White Eagle, as being the eldest Knight of that Order in *Russia*. On the 4th Instant, *M. le Fort* had, on this Occasion, an Audience of the Empress, to whom he notified the King his Master's Intention, by delivering his Majesty's Letter, couched in most obliging Terms, and to which her Imperial Majesty made a suitable Answer. Some Days after, Prince *de Menzikoff* had likewise

likewise an Audience of the Empress, to whom he communicated the Contents of the Letter the King had wrote to him, desiring her Imperial Majesty to fix a Day for that Ceremony: Whereupon the Empress, to shew how much she is sensible of the King's Regard for her, thought fit to appoint for that solemn Act the 12th Instant, the Anniversary of the King of *Poland's* Birth-Day, when that Ceremony was performed with great Magnificence, as follows.

IN the Morning Prince *de Menzikoff* sent his Barges to conduct to his Palace M^r. *le Fort*, the *Polish* Envoy Extraordinary, and Mr. *Multer*, Secretary of the Embassy, who carried the Collar of the Order, with the Star, upon a Cushion of Purple Velvet, richly embroidered with the King's Cypher. About eleven o'Clock, three of the Empress's Barges came to the Shore of the Prince *de Menzikoff's* Island,

to

to take in the Train. Mr. *de Fagozinski*, her Imperial Majesty's Great Master of the Horse, was in the last of the three Barges, attended by two Pages of the Chamber, two Heyducks, and two Moors. The Great Master of the Horse being come to fetch the Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary above named, two *Polish* Noblemen took Place in the first Barge, and in the Second the Secretary of the Embassy, carrying the Order, and having at his Right and Left Hand the Counts *Sapieha* and *Wolowiz*, two other *Polish* Noblemen; but in the Imperial Barge there was Prince *de Menzikoff*, Mr. *le Fort*, and M. *Fagozinski*. The Prince's Barges followed with his Officers and abundance of Lords to grace the Ceremony. When this illustrious Company arrived at the Stairs of the Imperial Palace, Count *de Santi*, Great Master of the Ceremonies, two Chamberlains, and the Gentlemen of the Bed-

Bed-Chamber and the Court, went to the Foot of the Stairs to receive them, who march'd afterwards in the following Order.

1. The two *Polish* Noblemen.
2. The Secretary of the Embassy, between the Counts *de Sapieha* and *Wolowitz*.
3. *M. le Fort*, Envoy Extraordinary, who walkt alone.
4. Prince *de Menzikoff*, having at his Right the Master of the Horse, and at his Left the Great Master of the Ceremonies.

As they pass'd in that Order by the Guards, they presented their Arms, the Drums beating, and the Colours saluting them: When they came near the Palace, and pass'd between the Footmen, Heyducks, Moors, and Pages, who lined the Passage to the Stair-case, M.

D

Schipelos,

Schipelof, Court-Marshal, and Mess. *Loewenwolde* and *Bestuckeff*, Chamberlains received them: At the Entry of the Porch appeared Prince *Tubetzkoï*, one of the Knights of the Order of the White Eagle, who complimented the Ambassador in her Imperial Majesty's Name: Count *de Tolstoy*, another Knight of that Order, received him in the Anti-chamber, and likewise complimented him: After which, the whole Company was introduced into the Presence Chamber, where her Majesty was standing, surrounded by her Court, which was very bright, having on each Side the Knights of the Order of the White Eagle. The Ambassador approached towards her Majesty's Right, the Envoy towards the Left, and the Secretary of the Embassy between them, holding the Cushion, upon which lay the Collar and Star of the Order. The Ambassador made a Speech in the King of *Poland's* Name,

Name, during which *M. le Fort* took the Collar from the Cushion, and presented it to the Prince as soon as he had ended his Speech, which his Highness put about the Empress, embracing her ; after which, the said Envoy presented likewise the Star of the Order to the Prince, which he gave to the Princess his Consort, who fastened it to her Breast, under a Discharge of 31 Guns from the Fortrefs. Which done, the Ambassador, the Envoy, the Secretary, and the rest of the Company, were admitted to kiss her Majesty's Hand, and took their Leave. They were re-conducted in the same Order as above, and went on Board the Barges her Majesty had appointed for that Ceremony.

BUT at this Juncture, the publick Rejoycings of the *Russian* Court were somewhat appalled by the Approach of the *British* Fleet, under the Command of Sir

Charles Wagesr : For the Land-Forces which had been drawn together near *Petersburg*, in order to be put on Board the *Russian* Fleet, were sent to work on the *Ladoga* Canal, and the Fortifications at *Cronslot*. In a Word, the CZARINA'S Court was under the greatest Uneasiness and Consternation, at the News of the *British* Fleet advancing that Way; and immediately gave Orders for re-inforcing the Garrisons of *Wiboug*, *Cronslot*, *Revel* and *Riga*, and forthwith to unrig the Men of War that were equipped at *Revel*, and to land the Ammunition and Provisions which were on Board them; this was accordingly done the Night after the Express arrived; and the Ships were, at the same Time, haled as high in the Harbour as possible. Three or four Regiments were likewise ordered to march into that Town immediately, to re-inforce the Garrison. Mean while Sir *Charles Wager*, having

ing been joined by the *Nassau* and *Port Mahon* on the 20th, sailed from *Elsenab* near *Stockholm* the 25th, and arriv'd the 29th near the Island *Nargen*, three Leagues from *Revel*; and the next Morning sent an Officer with a Letter to Lieutenant General *Wulcoffe*, who commands at *Revel*. He also ordered the *Port Mahon* to sail to *Cronslot*, having on Board Mr. *Barnet*, one of his Lieutenants, by whom he sent his Majesty's Letter to the CZARINA, inclosed in a Packet to Admiral *Apraxin*. The said Letter is as follows.

NUMB. H.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God,
King of Great Britain: To the
Most High, Most Mighty, and
Most Illustrious Princess, Our most
dear Sister, the great Lady CA-
THERINE, Czarina, and Great
Dutchess of all the Great, Lit-
tle, and White Russia, sole Mo-
D narch

*narch of Muscovy, &c. &c. &c.
Health and Happiness.*

*Most High, Most Mighty, and Most
Illustrious Princess,*

AS your Majesty must allow, that your great Preparations both by Sea and Land for War, in a Time of Peace, could not fail of giving us, as well as our Allies in those Parts, great and just Cause to be alarmed, you will not be surprized that we have sent a strong Squadron of our Men of War into the *Baltick*, under Command of our Admiral Sir *Charles Wager*, to obviate any Danger that might ensue from so extraordinary an Armament.

YOUR Majesty very well knows how desirous we have been not only to preserve the publick Tranquillity of *Europe*, but also to cultivate a perfect good Understanding, and to cement a firm and lasting

ing Friendship, betwixt our Royal
Crown of *Great Britain*, and that
of *Russia*.

WE have not failed, upon all Oc-
casions, to give convincing Proofs
of these our peaceable and amica-
ble Intentions : And your Majesty
must needs remember an eminent
Instance of this, when we declared
our ready Disposition to enter, in
Conjunction with our good Bro-
ther the King of *France*, into an
Alliance with his late Majesty,
your Lord and Consort, upon such
Terms and Conditions as might
be consistent with the Peace of the
North, and be reciprocally compa-
tible with the Interest, Dignity,
and Honour of the Parties contract-
ing. By this Means, we did not
doubt but a sincere Reconciliation
might be adjusted betwixt us and
your late Consort, and an entire
Friendship and good Harmony es-
tablished between our respective
Dominions and Subjects, for their
mutual Advantage, and that by
the

the same Means the Peace and Tranquillity of the *North* would also be established on a solid and durable Foundation.

To attain to these great and good Ends, and in Conformity to his late Majesty's Intentions, which the Ministes of his Most Christian Majesty had frequently reported, a Plan of a Treaty was formed, in concert with the Court of *France*, and sent to his late Majesty for his Approbation and final Consent: But the accomplishing of this good Work was prevented by his late Majesty's sudden and unexpected Death.

NEVERTHELESS, as we still retained the same good Intentions to preserve the Peace of the *North*, and to renew our ancient Friendship with the Crown of *Russia*, immediately after your Majesty's Accession to the Throne, we declared, in Conjunction with his Most Christian Majesty, that we were ready
to

conclude and finish the Treaty above-mentioned, not in the least doubting but your Majesty would be glad of a Proposal so manifestly advantageous to your Dominions and People, and which tended so much to the Preservation of the publick Peace. But we must own, that we were sensibly afflicted to see our Hopes defeated by the Return which was made to the obliging and friendly Offers that were made on our Part ; because after a long Delay, to no manner of Purpose, we found that your Majesty's Ministers insisted upon such Alterations in the Treaty projected, as did not concern the Interest of the *Russian* Empire, and such as were not only contrary to the Solemn Engagements, which we, and his Most Christian Majesty, were under to other Powers, but such as would have involved all the Northern Crowns in new Troubles and Distractions.

NEITHER can we conceal from your Majesty the extraordinary Surprize we were under, to hear, that while we were carrying on amicable Negotiations, and had not given the least Provocation on our Part, Measures were taking at your Court in Favour of the *Pretender* to our Crown, and great Encouragement given to his Adherents.

AFTER what we have now set forth, your Majesty will not be surprized, that we being indispensably obliged to provide for the Security of our Dominions, to perform our Engagements with our Allies, and to maintain the publick Tranquillity in the *North*, which seems to be very much in Danger from your Majesty's late Preparations, have thought it necessary to send a strong Fleet of our Men of War to the *Baltick*, and that we have given Orders to
our

our Admiral who commands it, to endeavour to prevent fresh Troubles in those Parts, by hindering your Majesty's Ships from coming out, in case that you persist in your Resolution to put your Fleet to Sea, to execute the Designs which you may have in View.

BUT as it is our firm Intention to live in Peace and Friendship with your Majesty, we wish from the Bottom of our Heart, that your Majesty seriously reflecting upon the true Interest of your Subjects, would permit them to enjoy the Blessings of that Peace which they purchased at the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure, under the Conduct of his late Majesty; and that rather than enter into Measures which must inevitably plunge *Russia* into a War, and the whole *North* in Confusion, your Majesty would please to give your People and all Mankind, convincing Proofs of your Inclination for
Peace,

Peace, and of your good Disposition to live in Quiet with your Neighbours.

Given at our Court at
our Royal Palace of *Yours affectionately,*
St. James the 11th
of April, A.D. 1726,
and the 12th Year
of our Reign. **GEORGE R.**

N^O M^B. III.

The Empress of Russia's Answer to
his Britannick Majesty's Letter.

YOUR Royal Majesty's amicable and fraternal Letter of the 11th of *April*, is come safe to our Hands, by which your are pleased to declare to us, That the Warlike Preparations we have made, had engaged your Royal Majesty to send a strong Fleet of Men of War into the *Baltick*, to obviate any Enterprizes we might go upon to disturb the Tranquillity of the *North*; and that in Order thereto,

thereto, your Royal Majesty had given Orders to your Admiral, Sir *Charles Wager*, to hinder our Fleet going out to Sea.

WE must confess, we were extremely surprized, not to receive your Letter, but at the very Instant your Fleet appeared on our Coasts, and after they had cast Anchor before *Regel*; since it had been more agreeable to the Custom established among Sovereigns, and more consistent with the Amity that has so long subsisted between our Kingdoms and the Crown of *Great Britain*, had your Royal Majesty thought fit to expostulate with us about the Umbrage you might conceive from our Armament, and to expect our Answer thereupon, before you advanced it to so offensive a Step.

Thus might your Royal Majesty have been assured by us, that so far it is from our Thoughts to disturb

E

disturb the Repose of the *North*, that, on the contrary, all our Cares and Attention are wholly bent on the Security and Preservation of it, both for the Time present, and Time to come, as being more concerned than your Royal Majesty, in preventing whatever may endanger that Tranquillity.

• AND as your Royal Majesty is fully informed of what passed in the Negotiations between his Imperial Majesty, our Lord and Consort, of Glorious Memory, and afterwards between us and his Majesty the King of *France*, you cannot but be persuaded of this our sincere Intention; and we refer to your own Judgment, in what Manner we, and all the World with us, ought to look upon this extraordinary Step of your Royal Majesty; and whether any other Construction can be put upon it, but that you have formed Designs very prejudicial against us, and that

that therefore you are inclined to occasion new Troubles in the *North*, by making, for want of any warrantable Reason, the said Armament a Pretence, although no way tending that Way. Our Apprehensions herein appear to be the better grounded, because in your Royal Majesty's Letter, you charge us with Things of which, with great Justice, we ourselves might complain.

It were needless to mention in this Place, the sincere Friendship which his Imperial Majesty, our Lord and Consort of Glorious Memory, bore to your Royal Majesty; and all the World knows, how much that Friendship has been useful and advantageous to you. Neither is your Royal Majesty ignorant, what Return you have made to my said Lord and Consort; nor that, through Greatness of Soul, his Imperial Majesty rather chose to overlook it, than to undertake any

Thing that might make the least Breach in the constant Amity that always subsisted between *Russia* and *Great Britain*. His said Imperial Majesty could never have given more convincing Proofs of his sincere Intentions to preserve that good Amity, than by his generous Acceptance of the good Offices offered by his Majesty the King of *France*, towards the Restoration of a perfect Understanding with your Royal Majesty, and by declaring himself resolved, disposed, and willing, not only to bury in eternal Oblivion all former Injuries, but also to enter (on reasonable Conditions) with your Majesty and the Crown of *France*, into a stricter Engagement, and a defensive Alliance.

THE Conditions proposed by his said Imperial Majesty, at the Request of *France*, were not only thought just from the Beginning, but His Most Christian Majesty has, more
than

than once, given Hopes, That as those Conditions might be well reconciled with the Engagements entered into with *France*, with your Majesty, and with other Powers; so, with respect to such an Alliance, they might be adjusted and settled according to Equity and Justice, for the entire Security of the Tranquillity of the *North*; and therefore these are not new Conditions, but the same, though your Royal Majesty sounds them so high at present; and since in the last Answer, which has been communicated to us on the Part of *France*, your Majesty's Self, declares the Thing to be just, it is very plain, that nevertheless your Majesty not only rejects all amicable and equitable Means to adjust the same, but that you design to oblige us to accept Conditions directly opposite both to our Interest, and, which is more, to our Honour and Reputation, as well as to Justice itself. These Circumstances can-

not induce us to believe, that your Majesty's Ministers ever had a serious Intention to conclude that Alliance ; but rather, that the sending a Squadron of Men of War, together with Orders, thro' which it is easy to see an Interruption of Amity, and the Rise of new Troubles in the *North*, is but the Consequence and Result of the Animosity which some of your Ministers have shewn publicly every where against us, for so many Years past. The Thing appears evident from what your Majesty alledges, and charges us with, in relation to the *Pretender*. Your Ministers have rightly understood, that all the Reasons by them suggested, (and which, abstracted from that, do not regard the Interest of *Great Britain*, but are rather diametrically opposite to the solemn Treaties subsisting between *Great Britain* and other Powers) are not to be admitted, and are insufficient to justify their violent Enterprises

prizes to Persons disinterested: And not being able to find out any other Reason, that frivolous and stale Accusation must be trumped up, and serve, as heretofore, as the the main Pretence for all the unkind Steps taken against us.

ALTHOUGH the Groundlessness of that Accusation has oftentimes been proved; though Time and Experience have evinced, that those pretended Engagements nowhere existed but in the Imaginations of your Royal Majesty's Ministers; and though the Willingness we have shewn on our Part, to facilitate the late Negotiations, ought no less to convince your Royal Majesty of the Malice and Falsity of those Insinuations, than the Dispositions we have shewn to grant the Guaranty you have demanded of us; nevertheless, over and above all that, we are still willing to assure your Royal Majesty, that we bear you too
much

much Friendship, to be willing to give your Majesty and the *British* Nation any Uneasiness, by any Engagements we might enter into with the *Pretender*. As for the rest, it depends on your Majesty's Pleasure, to give what Orders you think proper to your Admiral : But then your Royal Majesty will agree with us, that your Prohibition would not hinder us from causing our Fleet to go out, if we thought it convenient ; and that in the Quality of a Sovereign and an Empress, holding of none but God alone, we are no less unwilling to receive Laws from any one, than to forget ourselves so far, as to pretend to dictate any to others. Moreover, we are entirely ready and disposed to entertain a good Harmony with your Royal Majesty ; nor shall we undertake any Thing that may interrupt the Amity so firmly established between the two Kingdoms for so many Years past : And as, on our Part,

we

we readily declare, that this Amity cannot but be very useful to us, and to our Kingdoms and Subjects, we hope likewise your Royal Majesty will own, that hitherto it has been no less advantageous to your Majesty and to your Kingdoms and Subjects, and that for the future it might not be unprofitable. In short, it is most certain, that his Imperial Majesty of Glorious Memory, after having been abandoned by all his Allies, did, with incredible Labours and Expences, procure to himself and his Kingdoms, the so much desired Peace, so we shall likewise use all our Endeavours to secure the Enjoyment of it to our Kingdoms and Subjects.

WE are even persuaded, that we cannot better attain these good Ends, than by being, after the Example of our Lord and Consort of Glorious Memory, in such a Posture, as at all Times, in Case of Need, to be able to succour our
 Allies,

Allies, to perform our Engagements to them, to protect our faithful Subjects against any Insults, and to oppose those who may offer to wrest from us and our Subjects, the Treasure of Peace.

It is with this View, and with this View only, that we have made the Armament which has given your Royal Majesty so much Umbrage, though without any Reason or Foundation. We wish the Almighty may vouchsafe to bestow on your Royal Majesty perfect Health, and an ever happy Reign. At St. Petersburg, June 15th, 1726, and in the 2d Year of our Reign.

Of your Royal Majesty

The most affectionate Sister,

CATHERINE!

How-

HOWEVER, it appears, by her Answer, that the CZARINA was not a little provoked at the *British* Fleet's blocking up her Ports; yet she treated our Merchants with great Favour: for she caused the following Declaration to be published.

NUMB. IV.

The CZARINA'S Declaration in Favour of the British Merchants.

BY the Grace of God, we CATHERINE, Empress and Self Upholderess of all *Russia*, &c. &c. &c.

BE it known to all, and every one in particular, whom it may concern: Whereas we have taken into Consideration, that his Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* has sent a strong Squadron of his Ships of War into the *Baltick* Sea, who have anchored before our Port of *Revel*;

-*Revol*; and that such his Royal
 Majesty of *Great Britain's* un-
 friendly Proceeding, not any Way
 occasion'd by us, hath plainly no
 other Aim, but to undertake some
 disagreeable Measures against us,
 and consequently disturb the Peace
 of the *North*. And whereas the
 Merchants of the *Great British*
 Nation, trading with our Empire
 of *Great Russia*, might, upon this
 his Royal *Britannick* Majesty's un-
 friendly Proceeding toward us, su-
 spect, (and the more if any actual
 Hostilities against us should be used
 by the aforesaid *Squads*) lest
 they who are in our Empire may
 come to suffer in their Persons,
 Ships, Goods, &c. and be reduced
 to utter Ruin; but owe, on our
 Part, are sincerely purpos'd (not-
 withstanding these Proceedings of
 his *Great Britannick* Majesty,
 tending to excite new Troubles in
 the *North*) to preserve, with all
 Diligence, that friendly and
 good Correspondence which hath
 continued

continued so many Years, till this Time, steady and inviolable, betwixt the Dominions of *Russia* and *Great Britain*, to the great Benefit and Advantage of both Nations, and not only allow the Merchants of *Great Britain* trading in our Empire, their free Traffick, without any Manner of Hindrance or Detriment ; but also for the Improvement thereof, shew them all Marks of gracious Favour and Encouragement ; to the End that we may hereby give the whole World, and particularly the renowned *Great British* Nation, the more sensible Proofs of our sincere Intention to preserve inviolably, a good Understanding with the Crown of *Great Britain*, and continue that good Friendship which hath been established of so antient a Date between the two Kingdoms.

FOR which Causes, we have thought good, by these Presents,
F pub-

publickly to declare this our gracious Intention ; and we do assure all Merchants of *Great Britain* in general, and every one in particular, that although any open Hostilities against us should be acted by his Majesty of *Great Britain*, or his Squadron sent by him, nevertheless the said Merchants, neither in their Persons, Goods, Possessions, Ships going or coming, nor by any other Manner whatsoever, shall receive any Injury, or be brought into Damage or Ruin by us, so and in such Manner, that as well for the Present, as for the Time to come, they may freely, and at their Pleasure and best Advantage, without any Fear or Apprehension, carry on their Traffick in our Empire, equally with all Nations in Friendship with us ; and on all Occasions be unalterably ascertained and assured of our gracious Protection and Care for them ; provided only they themselves, through no disagreeable Measures,

Measures, or forbidden Proceedings, render themselves obnoxious. In Confirmation whereof, we have signed this our gracious Declaration with our own Hand, and commanded that it should be proclaim'd in the usual Manner. Given at St. Petersburg, this 21st of June, 1726.

*The Original was signed
with her Imperial Ma-
jesty's own Hand.*

(L.S.)

E. CATHERINE.

COUNT Rabutin, the Emperor's Minister at the CZARINA'S Court, left no Stone unturned at this Time, to thwart the Negotiations which the *British* Admiral was instructed to propose, to enter into with her Ministers, towards the removing all Causes of Jealousy and Distrust on both Sides, suggesting, ' That the Admiral being come with open Force to ne-

' gociate an Accommodation, it
 ' would be a Disparagement to
 ' the *Russian* Court, to enter with
 ' him into a Treaty, while his
 ' Fleet lay at Anchor under an
 ' Isle belonging to the *Russians* ;
 ' and that they ought, at least,
 ' to make him quit their Coasts,
 ' to leave the Senators at an en-
 ' tire Liberty." On the other
 Hand, Admiral *Wager* having
 transmitted the CZARINA'S An-
 swer to his *Britannick* Majesty's
 Letter, waited in the same Stati-
 on his Majesty's farther Orders
 and Instructions. In the mean
 Time, from all the Intelligence
 he had received, he judged the
Russians did not intend to make
 any Attempts that Year, their Na-
 val Strength being inferior to his ;
 they had indeed more Ships than
 they ever yet fitted out, but they
 could not Man them with any to-
 lerable Number of Seamen, with-
 out disabling those already Man-
 ned : But at *Revel* they made a
 new

new Battery, and lay Day and Night on Board their Ships in the Mole, and on the Batteries, for fear of any Surprize. A Caution for which none could blame them.

I shall close these Memoirs by observing, that the Ancient Title of CZAR being now justly raised to that of EMPEROR of *Russia*; the respective Honours which the late CZAR claimed, in all his Publick Instruments, are as follows, viz.

By the Grace of God, we PETER
the First, Emperor and Sovereign
 of all *Russia, Moscow, Kiew,*
Wolodimer, Great Novogrod;
 CZAR of *Cazan, Astracan, and*
Siberia; Lord of *Plescow, and*
 Great Duke of *Smolensko*; Duke
 of *Estonia, Livonia, Carelia,*
Twer, Ingor, Perme, Wiaska,
Bulgaria, and other Kingdoms;
 Great Duke of the *Lower Novo-*
grod, Czornikow, Rezan, Kostow,
Jaroslow, Bielozerow, Uder, Ob-
 donia,

donia, Candy; and Emperor of all the Northern Parts, Lords of the Countries of *Tever* and *Castalia*; Hereditary Lord and Possessor of the Countries of *Georgia, Cabordia, Czerkastia*, and the Dutchy of *Gorki*.

THE CZAR having thus taken the Title of Emperor, and being desirous to settle the Succession on a Prince likely to follow his Maxims, and Perfect his Projects, chiefly in Relation to the civilizing of the *Russian* Nation, and entirely rescuing them from the Ignorance in which they were plunged, thought fit to make a publick Step relating thereto: In order to which, on the 23d of *February*, 1711, he being then at *Moscow*, Notice was given by Sound of Trumpet, That all Officers, Civil and Military, all natural-born Subjects, and Foreign Merchants, inhabiting within the City of *Moscow*, should repair the next Day

to

to the Castle Church; where, being assembled accordingly, a Proposal they little expected was made to them, and afterwards distributed to each Person in Print, to the Purport following, ' That it was
' his Imperial Majesty's Pleasure,
' that every Man should swear,
' and give it under his Hand, that
' he will not only approve the
' Choice his said Majesty shall
' make of a Successor to the Government of the Empire, but,
' moreover, acknowledge the Person his Majesty shall propose for
' that End, to be Emperor and
' Sovereign." The Ordinance itself, being as follows:

WE PETER the Firſt, Emperor, and Sovereign of all *Russia*. Be it known to all Persons, &c. The *Abſalom*-like Wickedness of our Son *Alexius* is manifest to the World; and it was not owing to his Repentance, but to the Benevolence of the Almighty towards

towards our Native Country, that his flagitious Designs did not take Effect, which the Manifesto published for that End, evidently shews. The Grounds of his Proceedings may justly be attributed to that ancient Custom of our Country, by Virtue of which, the eldest Son inherited the Estate of his Father, exclusive of the younger Children; and as he knew himself the sole Male Heir of our Family, so neither Admonition nor Reproof from his Father, took Place with him. We can assign no Reason, why so bad a Custom should be so deeply rooted in the Minds of Men, and so generally received, having Examples, not only of wise Parents among the common People, who have dispensed with it, but Examples also in the Holy Scriptures, where it appears *Rebecca* procured the Inheritance for her younger Son perferably to the eldest, and, which is more, the Blessing of God attended that Choice.

Choice. Another like Example we find amongst our Predecessors, in the Great Duke *John Basilwiz*, of happy, and eternal glorious Memory, one who shew'd himself not in Name, but in Deed, a great Prince, and particularly when our Country was divided among the Children of *Wolodimer*, he re-united it: He sought for a Successor who was able to prevent his Dominions from falling into the Confusion from which he had so lately brought them, and dispensed therefore with this Custom, and settled the Succession at his Pleasure, which he afterwards twice alter'd; at first, he pass'd by his Son, and nominated his Nephew to the Succession; and afterwards removed him, notwithstanding he had been crowned, and left his Son Successor to the Throne, as may be seen in our Chronicles, *Anno 7006.* (of our Lord 1496.) The Great Duke *John Basilwiz* nominated his Nephew Prince

Prince *Demetrius* to the Succession, who was crowned the 4th of *February* by the Patriarch *Simon*, Anno 7010 (of our Lord 1502.) The 11th of *April*, the Great Duke *John Basilowiz* being displeased with his Nephew, forbid Prayers to be made in the Churches for him, put him in Arrest; and the 14th of *April* he declared his Son *Basilides Joanowiz* his Successor, pursuant to which he was Crowned by the same Patriarch: And there are other Examples, which, though too tedious to find Place here, shall hereafter be published to the World. For these Reasons, and out of Commiseration to our Subjects, that Families may not be ruined by unworthy Heirs, we ordered in the Year of our Lord 1714, that the real Estates of our Subjects should descend to their Heirs Male, but withal, that it should be entirely at the Father's Choice, to appoint whom he would
 for

for his Heir, and this, to prevent, as far as possible, Estates falling into unworthy Hands.

As it concerns us in a more particular Manner to take Care of our Dominions, which are, by the Assistance of the Almighty, so much enlarged, so we have thought convenient to Decree, that the reigning Prince shall hereafter have Power to nominate whom he pleaseth to the Succession; and should he, by subsequent Observations, find the Person so nominated incapable of governing, he may then chuse another, that our Children, to latest Posterity, may learn to avoid such evil Courses as the above-mentioned.

WE therefore command all our loving Subjects, both Spiritual and Temporal, to swear before Almighty God, and upon the Holy Evangelists, to be obedient to these

our

(72)

our Orders; and whoever shall be found acting in Opposition to them, or shall put any other Construction upon them, shall be accounted Traytors, and incur the Penalties of Death and Excommunication.

*Given at our Palace at
Preobrazensky, Feb. 5.*

1712.

(*Ins.*)

PETER.



THE



T H E
Present State
O F
R U S S I A.

THE City of *Petersburg* being now the Residence of the *Russian* COURT, and one of the most distinguishing Characteristicks of the late Emperor's Glory ; a short Description thereof, as well as of *Moscow* in General, will, we presume, be acceptable to every Reader.

G

THIS

THIS City, which owes both its Foundation and Denomination to PETER the *First*, is Situated partly on some Islands in the Mouth of the River *Nieva*, and partly on the several Continents of *Ingria* and *Carelia*, in sixty Degrees North-Latitude. *Petersburg* in Appearance, rather resembles several distinct Towns, than a single City. The whole Country it stands upon, is very flat and low, and much exposed to Inundations, by which it has already suffered several Times; abundance of People and Cattel have been drowned, and part of the Fortifications washed away. Some handsome Stone Buildings, Palaces, and Churches, adorn this City; but most part of the Houses are of Wood, seldom more than one Story high, and those of the common People consist but of one Room. The Country adjacent to *Petersburg*, is great part of it a Morass,

Morass, covered with Bushes and Shrubs, and the Soil so moist, that it produces but little Corn, especially in a wet Year, when scarce any thing comes to Maturity. *Turnips, Cabbages and Cucumbers*, are almost their only Plants. The City and Country about it would be starved, were it not for the Supplies they receive from *Novogrod, Pleskow, Moscow*, and even from *Casau*, which is above twelve hundred Miles distant from *Petersburg*. But as all Provision is very plentiful in the Heart of *Muscovy*, thousands of Sledges are perpetually travelling from thence to *Petersburg* laden with Corn, Flower, Fruits, and the produce of their respective Countries, which in *Summer* is conveyed to *Petersburg* by their Rivers and Lakes: And if at any time the Boats happen to meet with an Accident in their Passage, every thing immediately grows excessive dear in the City and the Country about it; for it

is observed that *Petersburg*, instead of being supplied with Provision from the Neighbouring Towns, furnishes Them with all manner of Necessaries: The Ground not being cleared of Wood, or the Morasses drained; their Lands yield but very little Grain.

FROM this *Imperial Seat*, pass we now to the *Empire* itself, whose Extent (including the Czar's *Swedish* Conquests) is bounded by the *Frozen Ocean* toward the *North*; by *Chinesian Tartary* towards the *East*, by the *Calmucks*, by the *Caspian Sea*, *Coban Tartary*, *Georgia*, the *Palus Meotis*, and the *Lesser Tartary* towards the *South*; and by *Poland*, the *Baltick Sea* and *Bothnick Gulph* towards the *West*. The *Muscovites* also taking Advantage of the Civil Wars in *Persia*, have of late Years extended their Conquests beyond the *Caspian Sea*; but these having not yet been relinquished by *Persia*, cannot

not properly be included in the *Russian* Limits, till we see whether they will be Restored or not:

THIS Country extending from the Forty seventh Degree of North-Latitude, to the Arctic-Circle, and beyond; the longest Day in the *South* is fifteen Hours and a half, and in the *North* there is no Night all the *Summer* Solstice. During the *Winter*, which in most parts continues seven Months, and towards the *North* Nine, the whole Country is covered with Snow a Yard or two Thick, and the Rivers are all frozen up. The Air is so exceeding sharp, that Water sprinkled upwards with one's Hand, will freeze before it comes to the Ground; and it is no uncommon thing to find People, who have lost their Noses or Fingers by the extream Cold; but the Snow is no sooner melted, than on a sudden may be perceived, the Earth covered with Green-Herbs and Flowers; and the Grain, which

is sown in *April* or *May*, springs up so fast, that it is reaped in *August*. The Soil needs no Dung or other Manure, the Snow alone renders the Ground so fruitful, that they seldom fail of good Crops; but this is in the Middle or Southern Parts of *Muscovy*; for the Provinces which lie towards the *North*, are Barren, and produce very little Grain or Herbage. The Cold Weather begins in *August*, and, till *May*, every Body is wrapt up in Furs, even their Boots, which they wear constantly, are also lined with Fur: The Ice in their Rivers is an Ell and a half thick, and is not melted till some time after the Snow is gone. The *Summer* Heats are almost as troublesome as the *Winter's* Cold; and the *Sun* raising the Vapours in the Lakes and Marshy Grounds about *Petersburg*, occasions Tempests of Thunder and Lightning almost every Day; but they soon blow over, and fine Weather succeeds.

Travel-

Travellers complain that the numerous Swarms of *Gnats* and *Flies* produced in *Muscovy*, by the *Sun's* shining with so intense an heat on the Pools and standing Waters, made by the melted Snow, render both Seasons of the Year equally incommodious.

THE Province of *Mosco*, or *Moscowa*, communicates its Name to the whole Empire. The City lies in the Latitude of Fifty-five Degrees; (Thirty-eight Degrees Eastward of *London*,) situated in a large fine Plain on the River, from whence it receives its Denomination, extending six Miles in Length, and four in Breadth. The numerous Churches, with their gilded Cupolas and Spires, together with the Palaces of the CZAR and the Nobility, which are surrounded with large Courts and Gardens, afford a beautiful Prospect upon approaching the City. It contains near Three Thousand handsome
Stone

Stone Buildings, but instead of a Pavement, the Streets are laid with Beams of Fir-Timber, the Town is divided into four Quarters, each of them surrounded by a Wall: Within that Quarter wherein the Royal Palace stands, are near forty Churches and Chapels. The Patriach's Palace, the principal Offices of State, and the several Monasteries, would make it pass for a considerable City alone. Before the Walls is a large Market Place, the finest in the whole City. There are by Computation, no less than Fifteen-hundred Churches and Monasteries in and about *Mosco*, which are so well supplied with Bells, that on Holy Days, the Inhabitants are almost deafned with their Ringing; some few Clocks they have also here, but the usual Method of telling the Time of the Day, is by striking every Hour with a great wooden Hammer upon a Board, especially in Noblemen's Houses. The

CZAR'S

CZAR'S *Palace* is situate on the side of the River *Moscow*, and built of Free-stone, its Circumference is about twice as large as that of the *Tower* of *London*. The Cathedral is a large Ancient Structure strongly built of Stone; in the Middle of the Church hangs a Silver Branch, of a prodigious Size: The Picture of the Virgin *Mary*, and the other Ornaments of the Altar, are set off with Jewels, to the Value of fifty Thousand Crowns and upwards: Here, is the *Great Bell* so much taken Notice of by Travellers, and said to Weigh Three hundred and Thirty-six Thousand Pounds, and to be thirteen Feet in Diameter.

IN the Church of *St. Michael* are the Tombs of the CZARS and Princes of the Royal Family; and before the Gate of the Castle, stands the Church of the *Holy Sepulchre*, said to be Built exactly af-

ter

ter the Pattern of that in *Jerusalem*.

THEIR *Religious Tradition* is, that *St. Andrew* first planted the Gospel in *Moscopy*. They make Profession of the *Greek Faith*, and their Ecclesiastical Government is like the rest of the *Greek Churches*, and in the same Manner do they perform *Divine Service*.

As to their *Marriages* and *Funeral Rites*, therein they likewise follow the *Greek Model*; only it is observable, that whereas they formerly kept up their Wives and Daughters, and would not let them be seen, the late CZAR so discountenanced these blind Bargains, that a Gentleman has now the same Liberty of waiting on his Mistress, and Courting her, as he has in any other part of the polite World; and they have now Entertainments and Assemblées among them, where married Women and
Men

Men agreeably regale themselves with great Decency and Decorum.

THAT immoderate Mourning and Howling also, with which they used to attend their deceased Friends to the Grave, is now entirely laid aside by the better sort of People, and those who are under the Eye of the Court; and the *Russians* now conform themselves in every other Respect to the Customs and Manners of their politer Neighbours. One *Vice* among them is notorious: For our own Countryman, Captain *Perry*, observes of the *Russians*, that when they make the greatest professions of Sincerity and Friendship, they are most to be suspected of a Design to injure you. The late CZAR himself, used to call them, a *Herd of Brutes in the Shape of Men*; and almost despaired of prevailing over their Obstinacy and Perverseness. But as he has in a great Measure cleansed this *Angean* Stable,

Stable, it is to be hoped, that the young Emperor PETER the *Second*, by his prudent Choice of able Ministers, will prevent these People from relapsing into their Original Brutality.

AFTER this Sketch, describing the Empire of *Russia* in general, and the Cities of *Petersburg* and *Moscow* in particular; it may reasonably be expected, that I should take some Notice of the Inhabitants. They are, as to both Sexes, of a good Stature, *Dutch* built, and for the generality inclined to be Corpulent. Their Features and Complexions are tolerable, and their Constitutions are commonly hale and vigorous. They wear their Hair short, and sometimes close shaved; and formerly used much to value themselves on their long Beards and Whiskers. But the C Z A R compelled them to part with these Ornaments, sometimes by laying a swinging Tax upon

upon them, and at others, by ordering those he found with Beards, to have them pulled up by the Roots, or shaved with a blunt Razor, which drew the Skin after it; and by these means scarce a Beard was left in the Kingdom at his Death. But such a Veneration had this People for these Ensigns of Gravity, that many of them carefully preserved their Beards in their Cabinets to be buried with them, imagining, perhaps, they should make but an odd Figure in the Grave with naked Chips.

THEIR Women are not to be found fault with; but without a pretty deal of Red in their Faces, they are not esteemed handsome; when they would describe a Beauty therefore, they say, *she is of a lively Red*, which is the highest Compliment that can be passed upon a Lady; and if Nature has not furnished them with it, they seldom fail to lay it on in Abundance.

dance, for they paint excessively. Their Faces also were, heretofore, covered with Patches, cut into all manner of Shapes, as Trees, Flowers, Animals, and sometimes Coaches and Horses. The Virgins used to have their Hair plaited, which hung down in two Tresses on their Backs, but married Women put it up under a Coif: They conform at present to the *English* Fashions. But, the *Muscovian* Ladies, still look upon Black-Teeth to be more beautiful than White; in this, being of the same Opinion with their *Asian* Neighbours.

As to their Habits, the Men used to wear a Cap, in form of a Sugar-Loaf, turned up with Furs; a Vest, and a loose Robe over it down to their Heels, and Boots on their Legs. But the late CZAR, esteeming the *English* Dress as more commodious, when he returned from his Travels, obliged his Subjects

Subjects to conform to it ; which some of the *Russians* making a difficulty to comply with, he placed Guards at the Gates of their Cities, who cut the Cloaths of all that passed by as short as their Knees ; and instead of Fur-Caps, they now wear Hats. The Women, whose Dress did not differ much much from that of the Men, except in plaiting their Hair, at present Dress after the *European Mode*.

THE Temper of the *Russians* is not much admired, their Genius is tolerably in imitating any thing they see done ; but then they are intolerably Slothful, and Proud ; and as Captain *Perry* has before observed, very Deceitful.

THEIR predominate Vice is Drunkenness, which is so common among them, that some Travellers affirm, they make it a part of their Religion ; for the *Moscovites* real-

ly think that they had not kept an Holy-Day as they ought to do, if they do not get Drunk before Night. For it is certain they are more addicted to this Vice than any other Nation. Captain *Perry* says, in his Account of this Country, that as he rode through *Mosco* on a Holy-Day, he saw both Priests and People lye Drunk on the Ground, and as he helped one of the Clergy, the Priest hiccuped by way of excuse, and said, it was Holy-Day Time. Their Women of Quality are so little ashamed of Drinking, that they will freely acknowledge their having been very Drunk, and return Thanks to their Friends who made them so. Captain *Perry* likewise asserts, that, for several Years after he went into the Country, it was usual at all great Entertainments, where the Court was present, as well as at the Houses of private Gentlemen, to make the whole Company Drunk before they parted, or they did

did not think themselves welcome; and the Company were sometimes forced to it, by locking up the Doors, or setting a Guard upon them, that none might get away: And this Custom was extended even to Foreigners. But, the late Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Whitworth* (when Ambassador from Queen ANNE to the CZAR) represented this sottish Compulsion upon himself and his Retinue, in such strong Terms to the Prime-Minister of *Russia*, that for the Future they were left at their Liberty; and from this laudable Reformation, not only the Court, but Persons of the most eminent Distinction, left off this brutish Custom of forcing Liquor upon their Friends. This must be allowed to be a Noble Instance of an Heroic Resolution, thus to stem the Torrent of such a predominate Vice; and shews what a mighty Influence Men of Figure have, whenever they please to Countenance Vir-

the. Now though my Lord *Whitworth* was so happy as to abolish
 Ebriety during his Embassy there,
 the *Russians* are again relapsed,
 and are at present as fond of Tip-
 ling as they were formerly. A
 publick Minister who was at that
 Court since his Time relates, that
 at an Entertainment he was invited
 to, by Admiral *Apraxin*, after hav-
 ing drank a dozen Bumpers of
Hungary Wine at Dinner, he was
 obliged to take off a full Quart of
 Brandy at two Draughts; where-
 upon he lost his Senses, but had
 the Satisfaction of seeing most of
 the Company lying dead Drunk
 upon the Floor before him. This
 last Ambassador tells us likewise,
 that at another Invitation to the
 CZAR'S Palace at *Peterhoff*, on the
 Coast of *Ingria*, the Company
 were plied so hard with *Tocay*
 Wine at Dinner, that they could
 scarce stand; yet, were neverthe-
 less obliged afterwards each of
 them to drink a Bowl of a Quart,
 which

which did their Business at once; for though the CZAR was so wise as to forbear drinking himself, he was far from discouraging this Excess in the Company: On the contrary, within four and twenty Hours, he made the same Company drunk again; and as this is the greatest Favour which can be shewed to a *Russian*, it is to be presumed that his Majesty the rather indulged his own People in this Vice, thereby to ingratiate himself the more with them, and that they might not oppose the great Designs he had in View. And as to the Foreign Ministers, his *Czarish* Majesty, no doubt, had some Political Design in thus countenancing their being thus plied with strong Liquors. At most Invitations given by the CZAR, he entertains the Company with his Dwarfs and his Jesters: All they say is taken in good part, and they sometimes utter such bold Truths

Truths as would be highly resented from any other Person.

Two Days after the Marriage of the late Duke of *Courland*, with the CZAR'S Niece, the Princess *Anne*, his Majesty, for the Diversi- on of the noble Company assembled on this Occasion, ordered a Marriage to be solemnized between two Dwarfs, with all the Splen- dour that could have been obser- ved at the Nuptials of a Sovereign Prince, only that all the Officers employed in the Ceremony were of the same diminutive Race with the Bride and Bridegroom. A very little Dwarf marched at the Head of the Procession, carrying a Marshal's Staff, the Badge of his Office, who was followed by the Bride and Bridegroom very richly dressed; after whom followed the CZAR himself, with his Ministers, the Princes and Nobility. After them marched near a hundred Couple of Dwarfs of both Sexes.

At

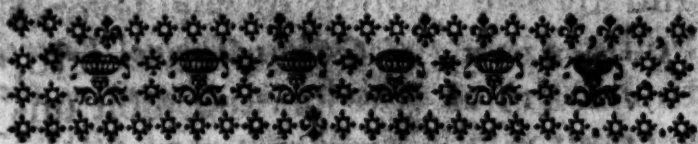
At the Celebration of the Nuptials in the Church, the CZAR himself was pleased to hold the Garland, or Matrimonial-Crown, over the Bride's Head, according to the Rites of the *Greek Church*. A Dinner was provided for them, in the same Hall wherein the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Courland* had been entertained two Days before; and ſeveral ſmall Tables being ſet, ſuitable to the Size of the Guests, the Bride and Bridegroom were placed at ſeparate Tables, each under a Canopy, and the reſt of the Company being placed at other Tables, the Wedding Folks were attended by a Marſhal and eight Deputies; all the Dwarfs performed their parts with ſo much dexterity and Mirth, as afforded great Diverſion to the noble Spectators, and the Healths went briskly round, as uſual as at a *Ruſſian* Wedding. After Dinner, the Dwarfs began a Dance, and

and by the oddness of the several Postures they put themselves into, their Mimick Motion and most unaccountable Grimaces, they highly delighted their Superiors, and concluded the Festival with all imaginable Mirth and Jollity.

F E N I S



I N



INDEX

TO THE

CZARINA's Life.



LBENDIEL, the Name of her Family, p. 4. Her Birth and Education, 5. She Marries a Young Officer, 7. Who was recalled to his Post before Consummation, *ibid.* She is taken Prisoner by Count Menzikoff, in whose Custody the CZAR first saw her, 8. Courts her, gives her a Title of Honour, and Marries her, 9. Makes his Will, and appoints her his Successor, 10. Her Issue, 11. Her Character drawn up by the CZAR himself, 13. Her Military Endowments, 17. Her Death, 19. Reflections thereon, 20. Mr. Hill's fine Epigram on this Occasion, 22.

INDEX

APPENDIX, of Curious Original Papers,
 viz. (1) *A Genealogical Account of the*
House of Russia, p. 23. (2) *Proceed-*
ings against the Czarowiz, 30. (3)
The Form of the CZARINA's being Invest-
ed with the Illustrious Polish Order of the
White-Eagle, 33. *His late Majesty*
King George's Letter to the CZARINA,
 41. *Her Answer*, 48. *Her Memorial in*
Behalf of the British Merchants.

Mosco, City of, described, 79.

PETERSBURG, City of, described, 74.

RUSSIA, Regal-Titles, belonging to the
Emperor, p. 68. *The Ordinance for*
settling the Succession, 70. *The present*
State of that Empire, 73. *The Religion,*
Customs and Manners of the Inhabitants,
 82. *An Entertaining Account of a*
Dwarfs Wedding, Celebrated by the late
Czar himself, 91.

The E N D.



41 1751

EX D E X